

# Libraries

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## Dr. Clement Walker Andrews

1858-1930

J. Christian Bay, librarian, The John Crerar library, Chicago

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*Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,  
As the swift seasons roll!  
Leave thy low-vaulted past!  
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,  
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast;  
Till thou at last are free,  
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unrest-  
ing sea.*

Dr. Clement Walker Andrews, librarian emeritus of The John Crerar library, died on November 20, 1930.

Dr. Andrews, born in 1858 in Salem, Massachusetts, was a son of General Joseph Andrews and his wife, Judith Walker Andrews, both members of old and respected New England families. He was educated in the Boston Latin school and afterwards at Harvard University, where he received his A. B. in 1879 and his A. M. in 1880. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Northwestern University in 1911.

After some years spent in various laboratories with work in analytic chemistry and with research on the synthesis of industrial inks, Dr. Andrews became instructor in chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and served in this capacity from 1883 to 1895. From 1889 he also gave service as li-

brarian. He reorganized and successfully developed the Institute library, and there laid the foundation for his great book knowledge and his insight and skill in the form of library organization which he afterwards developed in greater detail in Chicago.

In 1895 the directors of The John Crerar library faced the problem of selecting a librarian for the organization of this new institution, entrusted to them by the will of John Crerar. This library was designed as a free public library, specializing in the fields of pure and applied science, technology, the useful arts, sociology, and academic publications and documents within this scope. Dr. Andrews brought to this task a mature culture and a practical experience in several special fields of science and technology. He brought a mastery of linguistic knowledge and a knowledge of large groups of books. His cultural back-

ground also had been deepened by European travel and by a wide experience among the great libraries developed in New England during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

From the beginning of his services in 1895 until his resignation, due to ill health, in 1928, Dr. Andrews enjoyed and sustained the complete confidence and trust of the directors of The John Crerar library; few librarians had an equal autonomy of initiative and action. He fulfilled in a very efficient way their farsighted plans for the usefulness of The John Crerar library. He perfected, in a minuteness of detail, not only the defined plans but also the ideas and visions of many great librarians and bibliographers of his period as well as of past ages. During his administration, The John Crerar library grew from nothing to more than half a million volumes. The selection not only of books but of a library staff resulted in a combination of forces which made a very distinct mark in the library life of the city while it grew from a provincial town into a world community. The directors of The John Crerar library gave further recognition of this by a resolution adopted two years ago when Dr. Andrews retired and was created librarian emeritus of the library after his service of two and thirty years.

Dr. Andrews' mind was deeply rooted in his New England traditions. His family had been closely attached to the circle which congregated about Dr. Edward Everett Hale. While resting in a hospital on his way from the South in 1929, he talked to his nurses about the great New England poets. He told them about Boston and Cambridge and of the Salem which he loved. He recited, as he often would in the library, especially to the young, his beloved Chambered Nautilus. "This poem," he said to me on one occasion, "epitomizes pretty well my philosophy of life; they might read it at

my funeral." He would dwell on the Sentinel on the Bridge—and would say, with a sigh, "You know, I've stood on that bridge. Tell them to read that poem as an expression of patriotism." He would recite the One Hoss Shay without faltering—but, in later years, with a tear.

In a literary way, his reports are his chief memorial. Among his contributions to the programs of the Chicago Literary club, Dr. Andrews contemplated with whimsical fondness his survey of Cocos Island, which brought out surprising facts about this remote colony of Scotchmen. His knowledge of books remained tenacious until the last. In his humorous disquisition on the Literary club, Mr. Wild mentions among librarians the famous Andronicus Clemens and his famous apothegm: "How tedious and tasteless is this topic. It is 'pan-this' and 'pan-that' on every side until I would that the whole mess might be panned, and the diversities of human nature reduced by about ninety-eight per cent."

Mr. Andrews was deliberate in all things, even when excited to the point of impatience. It was no easy matter to win his confidence and at all times a dangerous matter to run counter to his dicta. But he yielded with grace when convinced by friendly counsel, and no machination ever escaped his sense of justice.

In several ways he spoke a language of his own and chafed at the stupidity of those who failed to follow him. For years I misinterpreted him by translating a whimsical seriousness into haughty reserve and a bark into a bite. Once we turned from each other in mutual anger amidst a discussion over a book; next day he said, with a smile. "Well, here's the book we had that big row about yesterday." From that day I knew that Clement W. Andrews did not allow the sun to set on his anger. On another occasion he scolded bitterly about some-

thing, but all at once stopped and asked: "Did I say enough on this subject?"

I think it surprised Dr. Andrews how few of his many successive associates in the library world aspired to independent action by the development of initiative or by sustained literary effort, and he often would revert to Dr. Dewey as an example of administrative success thru personal fearless devotion to an ideal. He admired greatly his famous uncle Dr. Walker, who instituted a rational medical and psychological care of the patients in the Boston Insane Asylum instead of the old-time incarceration.

In his work as a librarian and administrator, Dr. Andrews broke away from the scholastic type and joined hands with those who see, and work toward, a social ideal. First of all, he had a live conscience toward the A. L. A. A year ago he charged me to give to Mr. Milam this message: "In conducting the affairs of The John Crerar library as well as in maintaining a safe line of conduct for myself, I always have been guided by the collective opinions and practices sponsored by the A. L. A."

He accordingly shared heartily in many valid professional undertakings and could maintain his views with great insistence. His contributions to the meetings are numerous. He had high visions of the collective duties of our profession, nor did he spare himself any trouble in placing his own library where it would command prestige. Our annual reports are built uniformly around certain units of activity. So closely was he identified with every detail of our work for many years, that his personality became one with the efforts which cumulated into a record of unusual achievement. The cult of rare books, incunabula and other bibliophile esoteria did not affect Dr. Andrews deeply, but he had an unfailing instinct for what was needed by way of reference sources. As late as 1926 he purchased a periodical still left on his

original list of desiderata from 1895, and its purchase closed the accession of a group which rarely if ever can be acquired in this age.

When the Crerar was founded, the Decimal classification was the only completed system available for use. It was adopted, and during the progress of our work many original features and expansions were added. It is characteristic of Dr. Andrews' attitude on this subject that he did not care to discuss the relative merits of different schemes of classification but argued that valid possibilities were without number. Our catalogs were planned for a generation interested in intelligent self-activity. The classed catalog became the center of the reference unit and was supported by an author catalog and a subject index. Mr. Roden, referring to the group of workers sharing in this system of reference tools, has used the term "brilliant." This indeed applies to the research and the editorial work which was deposited in these catalogs by Mr. Josephson, Miss Hawley, Miss Forstall, and many of their younger associates.

The organization of the Crerar's work began with Dr. Andrews, but was anticipated, as the documents of our early days show, by the directors, who made thoro studies of library administration before beginning to practice it. The details were defined and elaborated by the librarian. They provided a prompt accession of new material and allowed for its prompt treatment by a routine which had for its center and key the reference service. This system consisted in a combination of lists and indexes which permitted each book to be available for use at once and enabled each worker to follow its every step until it finally reached the shelves—and its catalog and subject records reaching the catalogs simultaneously. Nothing was left to chance. Each responsible staff member contributed to the selection of

research material, all were potential reference assistants. This was *library science* practiced with fervor and purpose. The result was that the library at once gained an enviable reputation as a reference center within its scope. The librarian emphasized coöperation with other local libraries and was very active therein. It is literally true that no problem was beyond his ken, no detail beyond his reach: in those days his working hours often began before nine a. m. and ended at midnight. No method, no material, no idea, was left unconsidered, if it promised to meet the wants of our patrons. Great collections were purchased in those days when a little money would reach a long way. No material, no effort, no man power, was considered too precious: it all went into the system. In a farsighted and broadly democratic way, the Crerar grew to be an aristocrat among libraries. Its prestige rested on the excellence of its collections, their linguistic breadth, their chronologic depth, their early perfection in the acquisition of corner-stones and solid historic foundation: a worthy parallel to the Newberry. Behind it all stood a librarian whose ideals were asserted almost ruthlessly, but craved as much for his life-work and his library as he craved little for himself.

The writer of these lines has lived to see the three other large libraries of Chicago undergoing radical changes in administration and methodology. No explosion ever came near the organization of the Crerar. Its practices are so well defined that we can truthfully assert a development in a historical continuity of the past. The better we can anticipate future demands, the better we fulfill our destinies. Of C. W. Andrews, in his years of strength, I can truthfully say, with the poet: "He dreamed of many things now drawing near and nearer."  
... The selection of books continued systematically from the beginning. The

Crerar forms an organized collection. It was benefited by the successive inclusion of large purchases of well selected groups: the Gerritsen, the Ely, the Senn, the DuBois Reymond, the Meissner, the Baum, the Ehrenburg, Wiedemann, Le Baron, Johnson, and many minor collections and special groups. A cross section of almost any unit in the library will show a well balanced selection—*proportionate to the use*—of material within the life period of the library and a sprinkling of the classics of all ages. In time, we limited our scope here and there, yielding certain groups to other local libraries: in nearly every case we regretted the result.

The justified pride of race and group and college creditable to Dr. Andrews' earlier years mellowed in the Western spirit and was felt as a reserved dignity natural to a man who had identified himself with great traditions and renewed them. By education a scientist with a sure and safe method, Dr. Andrews might easily have overlooked the popular demand which came to him in the work of the library. But the Crerar developed as a unit of research not only for the scholar but also for the industrial worker and the student, whether free, high school, undergraduate or advanced—that is, it provided the requisite material and became a research center efficient for all purposes within its provinces.

The Crerar's activities were reflected from time to time in papers and committee reports incorporated in the proceedings of the A. L. A. It was a happy—a long and happy period in the life of him who finally stood as Chicago's revered senior librarian. The swiftness of his thought, his touch, his initiative, were proverbial. Then, one dark night, the blow fell, and he was helpless as a child and as sensitively in need of sympathy. His worst fear was that his work might be shattered by new policies, his efforts belittled. He needed have no

fear. He said one day: "I am glad that you will uphold my work." I told him there would be a natural historical continuity on the basis of this work. The directors were kind and thoughtful. The library staff crowded about him as long as he could continue his visits, greeting him as the old master.

I regret that we did not succeed in inducing Dr. Andrews to dictate even scattered memories when he was forced into a state of rest. He was ever ready with anecdote or reminiscence of events, but he refused to record any such, as he could not be sure of exact dates or even of the correct sequence of incidents related. I am grateful for the glimpses which he revealed during this period of an affectionate, responsive and even buoyant humanity. "My library experience," he said one day, "began by my dispensing books in a lunatic asylum—

and now they think hospital libraries are something new." Another day, speaking of the Code of Ethics, he dismissed the subject by this remark: "How can anybody codify the actions of gentlemen—what do these people take us for?" At last there was but little left except the appreciation of sincerity: "Bring William Teal—he is a tonic."

And so, with the sense of the Crerar library's loyalty and gratitude, this old master at last retired into the inner chamber of his nautilus, the chamber closing after him. But there is a live nerve passing thru the wall: it is memory, sound knowledge, initiative, foresight, diligence, a high purpose, achievement of prestige. I think Mr. Crerar would say that his will was fulfilled in the work of our first librarian, as he understood and attended the demands of his day.

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### Libraries as Agents for World Peace<sup>1</sup>

Emily V. D. Miller, editor of Publications, A. L. A. Headquarters

I was fortunate last summer in being one of the American delegates to the International Library Congress in Rome. Many of you read, I am sure, of that great gathering of 1,500 men and women from 35 countries of the world, of how we were fêted and feasted by notables, welcomed by King, and Pope, and by Il Duce himself. To read of it, however, is cold and perfunctory compared to the thrill of seeing the sturdy women from the Soviet, to going to a garden party with a Bulgarian, to sitting next to an Egyptian on a motor ride, to setting up the American exhibit next to Denmark and Poland, to lending one's dust cloth to Sweden and one's thumb tacks to Great Britain, to talking to Polish li-

brarians about our own Eric Kelly's prize story, to viewing the solemn looking delegates from China and the Philippines, to seeing the courtly national librarian of France and his beautiful wife. All these were but the trappings and circumstances of pageantry, however. When all this strangeness and glamor have been discounted, something very real and tangible was found to run strong beneath, and that was the solidarity of feeling among all these men and women, the desire that thru them all men and all nations should come to know and understand each other better. We all felt that among the prayers and hopes and aspirations of the world for a lasting peace, it might be our lot to play an important part.

<sup>1</sup> Read at meeting of Illinois library association, Moline, October 17, 1930.

The *Logos*, the written word, is still the most potent of powers. It outlasts pyramids and cathedrals and nations and it flashes round the world faster than aeroplane or dirigible. In it is crystallized the wisdom and experience of all the past, a treasure which is ours for the asking, a guide to our feet that we may not forever go on falling into the same pitfalls. And one of the delegates to Rome knew this when he offered this resolution:

In the selection of books for popular municipal libraries, a very prominent place must be given to the books which can contribute to international good will and world peace.

That libraries should use their power and influence in the interests of peace seems hardly a debatable question, for peace itself is not debatable. As a principle it is as settled as slavery or cannibalism. All agree as to its desirability. The only question is as to the best means to secure it. Those who think peace can be attained only thru heavy armaments are entitled to be heard. Their views should not be excluded from library shelves. Yet the librarian may well be permitted to suggest to the student that he know both sides, and the librarian himself should believe in peace not merely as a principle but as a possibility. John Drinkwater says that almost everyday somebody or other stands up and says that human nature being what it is, peace cannot be preserved. The speaker always does, or would, add that he himself is all for peace but that he is a realist and has to face the lamentable imperfections of humanity. Drinkwater goes on to say that whenever anyone expresses himself in this way, he helps to create an atmosphere of war and to push further back the coming of peace.

If human nature cannot be changed, then an ultimate appeal to force lies back of all social decrees and gives them their real strength. If human nature can *not*

be changed, then religion is merely beating the air, civilization is a mockery, and evolution a lie. Religion says human nature can and must be changed. Civilization says it *has* been changed, and evolution says we have come up from purely brutal and are on the path to the purely moral. Our whole social system is bent to that one purpose, to change human nature and to let the tiger and the ape die out of us.

Of the ultimate success of all these forces I do not for one moment doubt, but each of us would like to feel that he had helped it to come a little sooner, that no more shall the bodies of our young men be piled in festering heaps that trade may be monopolized or enormous corporations create more and more millionaires. (I have read that 21,000 were created by the last war.) For no matter how many specious names may be plastered over these war conspiracies, no matter how the sacred words *honor*, *patriotism*, *freedom* may be used, the underlying motives for war are always the same.

That good has resulted from any wars no one can deny, but their day is past. Many human institutions were beneficial in their day that survived into a new era and became *incubi*—feudalism, autocracy, etc.

Many people have a notion that patriotism means love of one's own country to the exclusion of all other countries. That in truth is *nationalism* of the very narrowest kind. I read recently, and I wish I could remember whose phrase it was, "The nationalist wears his patriotism like a chip on the shoulder; the internationalist wears his like a flower in the buttonhole."

People have a way of saying that the spread of the telephoné, the telegraph, the radio, transcontinental and transoceanic travel has made the world a smaller place. On the contrary, these things have made the world bigger, for

to each of us "the world" is *our* world and the limits of our world have certainly become infinitely expanded with the progress of these things. Each one pushes back our horizon and we find ourselves daily becoming acquainted with a larger proportion of the known universe.

We all know what a good, tho modest, library can do for a community. It is a nucleus of culture, refinement and knowledge, affecting men and measures to a degree we cannot reckon. Multiply this library by thousands and we can picture its infinite possibilities. Thru their libraries our people may learn to know other peoples, to understand them, to sympathize with them, and when they are in trouble, either thru misunderstanding or thru fault, to help them—not with poison gas and TNT bombs, but with all that one high-souled man would do for another in trouble.

One of our important duties is to combat the evil influence of certain newspapers, not all, but some. Bad news is more exciting than good; inflamed national feelings sell more papers than good-will meetings. There is a certain class of editor who will invent, encourage and exaggerate every possible source of friction between ourselves and other nations. One famous editor almost got us into war with Japan by fabricated articles in the papers of Tokio and San Francisco. Furious comments on these articles were not lacking and these were echoed back and forth across the Pacific until a serious situation was deliberately created.

No millionaire with a costly peace ship can stop war; no millionaire who endows peace foundations—yet the women of the world can, each in her own vocation, as mother, teacher, librarian, social worker, handling children at their most impressionable age, giving each one the desire and purpose to leave the world a

little wiser and less cruel than he found it.

Our American libraries are largely staffed by women; our boys are trained and mostly educated by women. So it is no exaggeration to say that the whole business of world happiness or ruin rests largely in the hands of women. If they choose, they can dictate international relations. But they must first educate themselves to understand what these relations really are, not remain blindfolded by old prejudice and old partisan slogans. They must realize that, while their ideas are far from those of Chinese, Japanese or Indian women, their feelings are the same.

I amused a little girl who was visiting at my home by teaching her a few words of French. We were eating pineapple and I said: "*Ananas* is the French word for pineapple. Isn't that a funny word to call a pineapple?" Very thotfully she replied: "I expect the French think pineapple is a funny word." If all grown people could grasp as this six-year old grasped the fact that other people have their own point of view and are as much entitled to it as we to ours, I should think the prospect for international understanding brighter than it is.

I know a married woman with two small children. She had no chance to go to college as a girl. She is now taking a full university course, intending, when her children are in college, to devote herself to the cause of international peace, and knowing that a cultivated mind is a more able instrument with which to work than an untrained one. We can't all do what this woman will do, but thru our own public libraries we can get (and we can disperse) penetrating, informing books whose influence is toward peace. Let the librarian see to it that these books are there.

Obviously, the place to begin to inculcate the spirit of good will is with the children. They should early acquire an

interest in the children of other lands which will remain with them as they grow older. But not the sort of interest that Mr. Zueblin's little girl took in other children. She was convalescing from scarlet fever and her father, busy with his lectures, was staying away from the quarantined house. Every day he called up to ask about Barbara. One day his wife told him that Barbara had just said, "I wish I knew all the children in the world." Mr. Zueblin was so pleased! So some of the talk she had heard had sunk in with that child after all! But his wife went on: "I asked her why and she said, 'So I could give them all scarlet fever.'"

The best way to give children an interest in and sympathy with children of other lands is thru story books. Children of the Mountain Eagle will take them on a happy journey to Albania; Katrinka to Russia; Hans Brinker to Holland; Heidi to Switzerland; Gay-Neck to India; Michael of Ireland to the Emerald Isle. Theras and Blue Pigeons will give them a love for old Greece that will remain in their hearts. Then, as Harriet Love says, "when the whole world is peopled with their friends, against what country can they hold ugly prejudices?"

As they grow older, teach them to love the heroes of peace—Columbus, Pasteur, Galileo, Livingstone, Grenfell and Burbank.

I have great hopes for the children that grow up under the influence of such books and of the world when they come to govern it. When that day comes no humiliating inscription will be carved in stone, like that on the spot where the Armistice was signed, like that on the restored library of Louvain.

Another scheme for bringing to children the life of other lands is thru exhibits. Many libraries have had exhibits of dolls from foreign countries; some large libraries have had costume pag-

eants. I wonder if any library has ever had an exhibit of the common things in daily use, labeled with the names of the countries from which they or their raw materials come—some coffee beans, a pair of rubbers, an ivory paper knife, a bit of silk, tea leaves, Brazil nuts, cocoa, tin, a Panama hat. The children could have a grand time making this exhibit themselves, and they would learn how dependent we are on other nations.

Madam Stokowski, wife of the great symphony conductor of Philadelphia, believes so earnestly in the possibility of promoting peace thru children's books that she has given generously of her means that the best books of each nation may be translated for children into the languages of other nations.

There is a book called *Cease Firing*, a collection of stories, each based on actual incidents in the history of the League of Nations, each with a different country as a background and each with real, stirring interest. This is a fine book to give the ten-year-old.

If I were in active library work, I should rejoice in the reading of novels like *All Quiet on the Western Front*, *Plumes*, *The Unknown Soldier* and *The Case of Sergeant Grischa*, and I should have as many copies as my community would absorb. A friend of mine (and yours) is librarian at Bloomington, Illinois. Once, last year, an agent came and wanted to sell her a book on peace. She knew nothing about the book and was indifferent to it. Indeed, she told the agent, "Today I feel more like buying 10 copies of 'All Quiet' and putting them in circulation." This surprising agent replied: "If you will buy 10 copies of 'All Quiet,' I won't ask you to buy my book on peace."

Robert Littell, in a thotful article on war literature, pointed out the encouraging fact that the books dealing with the world war had been more honest as a

whole than the books following any past war in history. The romantic, glamorous war story has been conspicuous by its absence. Books like *Plumes* and *It's a Great War* have told raw, brutal facts. War is no longer regarded as a glamorous adventure, and it is a healthy sign that it is not.

If I had a library I would have plays like "Wings over Europe," and "Journey's end," on my shelves. I would let the men who fought in the trenches tell my readers what war is—not the arm-chair patriots who stayed at home.

I would be on the mailing list of the Foreign Policy association, the Woman's League for Peace and Freedom, the World Peace Foundation and every similar organization, and I would display their pamphlets to all who came. There are many movements in the world for peace, and I would give the best ones my support. I would get the League of Nations Album and help the teachers secure international exhibits for their school rooms. I would encourage travel and study of foreign languages and the use of travel books. I would encourage parents to send their children to the international schools, and tourists to join the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. And when they return from these tours where they are brought into thrilling touch with the people of other countries, I would get them to tell about it at gatherings in my library.

Travel books are important in promoting international good will; not just the pleasantly discursive books that tell you the French do not put salt in their butter and that the way to get rid of a beggar in Egypt is to say *Imshi*, but those more thoughtful books that slyly insert politics and economics between descriptions of beauty spots and information on money.

Next to these good travel books, I should place translations of continental

works; fiction and non-fiction. Since the war, so many more fine books published abroad have been translated and issued in America. Edna Phillips, supervisor of library work with the foreign born in Massachusetts, has recently issued a mimeographed list called "Modern books of the nations." Why not write to Boston for a copy and make an exhibit of the books you have on the list under that title?

The A. L. A. has recently published a reading course on "International relations" by Isaiah Bowman. The introductory essay in this course is informing and convincing and hopeful, and it is imbued with that same spirit of world-mindedness that characterizes Dr. Bowman's book, *The New World*. Every library should have, and push, this course and the books recommended in it. They will form a fine small exhibit (there are only five of them) with a mounted picture or appropriate home-made poster.

If I were in active library work, I would look on my library as an educational institution second to none in the community, and I would look on peace and good will as the highest aim of education. I read an article on "Subordinating war in the textbooks." Well, I would subordinate war in my library by circulating books that tell the truth about war, that shear from it its glory and glamor and romance, and books glorifying peace and the means to peace, and the men and women who give their lives to peace. I would have fine, courageous books like Ludwig's *July '14* and Lucia Ames Mead's eloquent *Law or War*. When women's clubs, or high school theme writers, or youthful elocutionists came to me for suggestions for subjects for study, or writing, or recitation, I should be ready with some aspect of internationalism.

Holland Hudson, of the World Peace Foundation, wrote in a letter to the Com-

mander of the American Legion (a copy of that letter went over my desk): "If you know librarians, you know that many of them look on their mission in education with passionate earnestness." He is right. They do. And because they know that many more people *believe* in peace than know how to go to work to help attain it, they are firing their public with their earnestness and showing them the way.

This year we had a foreign visitor in library circles who came primarily to learn about American libraries, their buildings, equipment, staffs, administration. She was Margaret Demchevsky of Bulgaria, and as I had charge of her itinerary in the U. S. and met her when she landed, I came to know her pretty well. Miss Demchevsky felt that her trip was successful. She was five months in America. I feel that it was, too, but in another way. Everywhere she went she was called on to talk about Bulgaria, and at many library gatherings (and on the radio once or twice) she told of its history, its politics, its art, its textile designs, its Balkan aspirations. I feel that Miss Demchevsky's visit was of no small importance in promoting understanding of, and therefore sympathy for, Bulgaria. Let us hope that she has returned to her country a missionary for international fellowship as well as a more zealous and a better-equipped librarian. Her visit to us was made possible by a grant from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which goes quietly on with this most important work of bringing to this country intelligent and potentially influential people whose visits will benefit others besides themselves. While I was in New York I heard of a party of foreign newspaper editors, seeing the U. S. as its guests; students from the Orient come often to our library schools at its expense; even now there is a li-

brary school student from Mexico at Pratt Institute.

It is 12 years since the Armistice was signed. In January the League of Nations celebrated its tenth anniversary. In these years, real strides have been taken in the cause of peace: the signing of the Versailles Treaty; the adoption of the International Court of Justice; the Locarno Treaties; the signing of the Kellogg Pact; the Limitation of Armaments conference; the acceptance of the Dawes Plan; Hoover's speech on Armistice day last year. And the League of Nations has done splendid work to justify its existence and to reproach the United States for its policy of isolation. There are more than 50 countries in the League of Nations. We are not of them, though in a thousand ways we benefit from the work of the League and of its affiliated Labor Office and International Institute. When I visited Geneva last summer, I got a great thrill from seeing the Secretariat and the glass-framed assembly chamber, and I could picture the scene when the roll of the nations is called. In times past, precedent has meant everything in international gatherings—the Congress of Westphalia was delayed three years because of bickerings over precedent, and even William Penn decreed that the room for his peace gatherings should be round, with many doors for people to come in at and go out from—but at Geneva our common alphabet has solved this weighty problem to the satisfaction of all. And never has the alphabet been put to a nobler use than when it serves to call the nations into harmonious gathering and assign to the delegates their seats. At Geneva the roll is called in French and how I do long for the time (for I know that time will come) when, after Estonia, and before Ethiopia, the voice of the secretary will call in ringing tones "*Etats-Unis!*"

## Letters—Information and Discussion

### Best Books in Spain

The Best Book of the Month association in Madrid, Spain, issues a circular announcing the book chosen by its book selection committee every month. This circular is sent out gratis to all librarians who request this service.

Communications should be addressed to *La Nueva Democracia*, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

### Notice

A man by the name of Robert B. Yorton of Boston, Massachusetts, is in no way connected with the Queens Borough public library as its agent or representative.

MARGARET S. GREEN  
Reference librarian

### Encyclopedia Offered As Gift

Editor, LIBRARIES:

The New Jersey College for Women library, New Brunswick, will be glad to send to any library paying carrying charges the following:

American and English Encyclopedia of Law. Northport, Long Island, N. Y. E. Thompson. 1887-96. Volumes 1-31. Binding in poor condition.

ADA J. ENGLISH  
Librarian

### Same Books

To the Editor:

The Secretary's guide to correct modern usage, by C. O. Sylvester Morrison, Litt. D., Ph. D., N. Y., Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1930, is identical from preface to p. 213, with Style book for writers and editors, by the same author and publisher, 1926.

PURD B. WRIGHT  
Librarian

Public library  
Kansas City, Mo.

### A Pioneer

All books published by the firm of Hasselbalch, Copenhagen, Denmark, carry the following printed legend:

Until April 1, 1932, this book is not permitted to be lent by libraries, reading circles or circulating libraries unless it carries Hasselbalch's lending stamp. This lending stamp may be purchased in all book-stores or directly from the publisher, its price is the same as the price of the book. After the aforesaid date, the book may be lent without a lending tax.

This communication was dated October 1, 1930.

### Tell the Truth

Very much more is said about events and facts relating to Chicago than comes within many miles of the truth. To those who find Chicago affairs interesting as a subject of conversation and wish to speak the truth, it is advised that they have their name placed on the mailing list of the Chicago Association of Commerce to receive the monthly publication *Chicago Facts*, a news service of timely information—civic, commercial, industrial, cultural. This is distributed free by the Chicago Association of Commerce, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago.

### Bulletin of the Association of University Professors

In the *Monthly Bulletin* of the American Association of University Professors are to be found the complete reports of committees appointed by the association to investigate cases of alleged infringement of academic freedom. Nearly all issues, from Volume I, 1915, to date, may be obtained, but already early orders will be advisable. Address the Secretary of the Association, 26 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. (The price is \$2.50 a volume, with variations for single numbers.)

C. C. WILLIAMSON, Chairman  
Committee on Library service

### Oberly Memorial Prize

Bibliographies in competition for the fourth award of the Oberly Memorial Prize should be submitted to the chairman of the committee in charge (Claribel R. Barnett, librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture) before January 10, 1931. The prize is awarded once in two years to the compiler submitting the best bibliography (either in printed or type-written form) in the field of agriculture or the related sciences. The amount of the prize is the interest at four and one-half per cent on the Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial Fund of \$1,050, which is administered by the A. L. A. Further details in regard to the prize are available in printed form and may be obtained from the chairman of the committee.

### Library Experiment in Iowa

In the report for the three months since the Black Hawk County library experiment was begun, over 6,000 books have gone out from headquarters and stations have been established as follows: 78 in one-room schools; 5 in consolidated schools; 2, independent districts; 2, parochial schools; and 10 in community centers, including a city hall, telephone exchange, and a private home. Miss Parmalee goes out three times a week in the book-wagon. It was our purpose to demonstrate that a county library was a practical and economical method of getting books to all, and we are gratified that funds are in sight to see the demonstration thru. (See LIBRARIES 35:374, 468.)

Alice B. Story

Marshalltown, Iowa

An exhibit of a selection (about 1,700 items) from the 3,000 items constituting the Vollbehr collection of incunabula was opened in the exhibition halls of the Library of Congress on December 13.

### National Library of Scotland

At a recent conference of the Library Association held at Cambridge, England, disappointment was expressed at the delay in the provision of accommodation for the National library of Scotland. The opinion was put forward that the delay arose from the choice of the present site, which involved the removal of the Sheriff Court house and the extension of the present buildings thereon. Grave doubts were felt as to whether the site was sufficient in area and suitable in other respects for a building worthy of the National library of Scotland. At a meeting of the Council of the Library Association held on November 14, 1930, a resolution embodying the above points was unanimously passed, the Council further deciding to approach those responsible and suggest that the whole question of site and buildings be considered *de novo*.

### Presentation of Portrait

Editor, LIBRARIES:

An oil portrait of Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of Public library, Washington, D. C., painted by the Director of the Corcoran Art School and exhibited at the twelfth biennial exhibition of contemporary American oil paintings now being held in Washington, has been pronounced an extraordinary likeness.

After the exhibition closes January 11, the portrait will be hung in the central library. Mrs. Bowerman has presented the portrait to the library which we all consider very gracious of her. It is as well most appropriate that it should hang here where Dr. Bowerman has spent his energy and enthusiasm for 26 years in building up against greater odds than most people realize, a truly fine institution.

CLARA W. HERBERT

Assistant librarian

Washington, D. C.

### A Continuing Vocation

The question of what to do with librarians emeriti is finding an answer in the indefatigable efforts of Willis K. Stetson, late librarian of the Public library of New Haven, Connecticut.

Mr. Stetson is devoting his time to advancing the idea that the bookshelves occupying the bottom of the stacks should have sloping shelves to make it easier to see the title of books on the lower shelves. Mr. Stetson states that these bookshelves can be put into any library bookcase successfully at trifling expense.

Mr. Stetson would be very glad to hear of the libraries who are using these sloping shelves and who have not yet reported that fact to him at the Public library of New Haven, Conn. He would also like to have the details with regard to the shelves, manner of using them, and results from those libraries that are using sloping shelves. The proposition has merit, and doubtless such an arrangement in an open shelf room would be highly appreciated by the using public.

### Big Library Territory in California

Helen E. Vogleson, librarian, Los Angeles County free library, writes to say that much more territory was set aside for the work of the Los Angeles County free library in the footnote to the map in LIBRARIES on page 460 than is really the case, and that the black space does *not* represent the County library territory. She writes of the various divisions as follows:

- 1) Los Angeles County has 4,100 square miles
- 2) The Los Angeles City library serves 420 square miles
- The Los Angeles County library serves 3,538 square miles
- The Pasadena public library serves 18 square miles
- The Long Beach public library serves 29 square miles
- The Glendale public library serves 20 square miles.

And several other places cover more territory not served either by the Los Angeles City or County library. So the map used

does not give a correct impression and the note appended does not fit the case, I am sorry to say, and I hope the 17 cities having their own municipal libraries may not think that the City and County libraries have attempted to blot them out.

The oddity of the outline of the territory of the Los Angeles public library which appeared in its 1928 report was the misleading factor that produced the mistake.

### Retirement Plan

A "retirement plan" has been adopted by the Frick Art reference library, New York City, by which employer and employee each deposits an amount equal to five per cent of the employee's salary for the purchase of a life annuity maturing at the age of 60.

Helen C. Frick, founder of the library, will also provide for the employees a life annuity of approximately one per cent of the present salary for each completed year of past service. In place of the life annuity maturing at the age of 60, employees may elect to receive the income on the refund or joint and survivor annuity form.

There is no service period for this plan and 100 per cent of the employees have expressed a desire to participate.

Dr. Henry VanDyke, Princeton University, in an address to the Business Men's association of Germantown, Pennsylvania, objected to the Nobel literature award to Sinclair Lewis. The newspapers report Dr. VanDyke as follows:

Referring to the Swedish academy's selection of Lewis, he said: They handed Lewis a bouquet, but gave America a very back-handed compliment. Award of the Nobel prize to the author of Main Street, Elmer Gantry, Arrowsmith and the rest of those novels that scoff at America and its traditions is an insult. It shows the Swedish academy knows nothing of the English language.

In Main Street there isn't a girl in the story with whom you could fall in love. It used to be that Americans were taught to honor traditions. Nowadays the modern idea is to scoff at them.

Monthly—Except August  
and September

# Libraries

216 W. Monroe Street  
Chicago, Illinois

Mary Eileen Ahern, *Editor*

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Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at market prices.

Contributions for current numbers of **LIBRARIES** should be in hand by the fifteenth of the month previous to the appearance of the magazine. Advertisements for which proof is not required can be accepted as late as the twenty-second of the previous month.

## 1896—Happy New Year to All—1931

*Today Well Lived Makes  
Every Yesterday a Dream of Happiness,  
and Every Tomorrow a Vision of Hope.*

*—From the Sanskrit.*

### Reference Material

IT is with a certain degree of confidence in its value, that a prominent place is given to Mr. Bay's appraisal of the life of the late Dr. C. W. Andrews.

An advantage is taken of this opportunity to call attention to the much valuable material that appears constantly in the pages of this magazine. It is with a justifiable pride that this is done, for this valuable material is contributed by writers whose scholarly equipment, whose professional achievements, whose widely extended experiences make their contributions carry weight for actual values contained in them. Their writings contain opinions which are the result of careful thought, seasoned judgment

and progressive spirit, and which entitle them to consideration beyond many that are more widely bruited and which makes their omission from a list of references on some subjects, not only deplorable, but also detracts from the value of the lists offered where and when a student has a right to expect to find full and reliable information on his subject from those whose opinions carry authority.

Mr. Bay's article contains valuable information, analyzes principles adopted by a great scientific library in its early development and throws an illuminating light on many problems that more than one organizer of even less extensive material has found bewildering.

To omit the inclusion of a study of such and similar contributions on the development of library service of all kinds is unfortunate.

### Dr. Clement W. Andrews

THE death in November of the senior librarian, in point of service, in Chicago libraries, Dr. C. W. Andrews, closed a career which was so definitely and loyally devoted to library work for nearly half of a century that the valuable qualities of the man in his library service may be held up in these later days before the younger members of the craft.

It has been said by those whose fair judgment cannot be questioned, there is danger that organization and duty to it may obscure individual vision. In some ways, that might be said of Dr. Andrews. Two things engrossed his attention and his affection in the latter half of his life; first, The John Crerar library, and second, the American Library Association. These are two big things and on them he left his impress which, whatever another may contribute to them, will not be exceeded in devotion and value.

Thru the financial accretions which have come to the A. L. A. in recent years, the personal devotion in service, and sometimes ability, have not been of the kind nor character of the days when Dr. Andrews gave leadership in vision and ability to the foundation lines of the library profession, perhaps first to Chicago, but certainly not less than second to the professional claims in the national service. Library work was indeed both his vocation and his avocation, and his high grade of service and his loyal, outspoken opinion of what was the best for the craft left a lasting im-

pression on the spirit of the library workers who knew him, however it may have been passed over in the onrush of the crowd. Contributions to what seemed the duty of the hour, both in service and in money and reliability of answers made to demands, have not been exceeded by any of the leaders in the craft. What other men give to home, or church, or country, or even to friends, was concentrated by Dr. Andrews in devotion to librarianship.

However, much one might, or might not, agree with Dr. Andrews' conclusions, no one ever could reasonably question his sincerity as is shown both in words and action. Sometimes it seems regretful that better understanding of these things now is not available to the oncoming multitude of those who would serve in libraries.

This periodical was accepted by Dr. Andrews in its inception and creation, and to the last of his active service found him always ready to respond to whatever seemed to him reasonable and to the best interests of the library profession. He was generous with his praise where he saw it deserved; he was quick to admonish where he thought he saw a departure from the ways of wisdom.

To the library organizations that have existed in Chicago, Dr. Andrews made worthwhile and admirable contributions. The Chicago library club, the Illinois library association, the A. L. A. Headquarters, cannot forget with impunity, or credit, the great debt that they owe to the personal, professional and financial

support cheerfully rendered to them in their days of need by Dr. Andrews. The A. L. A. is especially indebted to him for his honorable, scholarly and constant devotion to its best interests for the first quarter of the present century. It was due to the faithfulness of what seemed to him the highest interest of the national association, that the decision with regard to the location of permanent headquarters for A. L. A. was carried to a fruition which has been universally commended.

His contributions to the support of the A. L. A. in that period are matched with his generosity in contributions to the early publications, in the foundation of the plan of universal cataloging, of the clearing up of misguided opinion with regard to the claims of librarianship as a profession for support, approval and extension. He was frugal in financial matters when he was acting officially.

The ill health which attacked Dr. Andrews in his later years deprived him and his colleagues of the enjoyment of that mellow old age which is so thoroly characteristic of the New Englanders when freed from traditions and local restrictions. Dr. Andrews was lent to the library profession at an important period of its development, and his ideals, ideas and contributions are worthy of a place in the memory of those charged with the development and progress in the years to come.

The contribution by J. Christian Bay, Dr. Andrews' successor as librarian of The John Crerar library, given on another page, is worthy of careful reading and study by all who essay to join the ranks which Dr. Andrews graced so worthily.

The following tributes are paid to Dr. Andrews by his local colleagues:

For a generation he was one of the outstanding figures of the library world. Perhaps because of his training as a scientist he brought to The John Crerar library a high standard of accuracy. He performed a farsighted service to other libraries, as well as to his own, by the printing of cards for titles in The John Crerar library. It is hard to overestimate the incalculable benefit of the library service such as The John Crerar library has been able to give to the business and professional world of Chicago thru its location in the downtown district. The faculty and students of Northwestern University owe a great debt of gratitude to The John Crerar library which, under the direction of Dr. Andrews, became from the beginning a scientific reference library of the first rank.

In directing the planning of the Crerar library building, Dr. Andrews did valuable pioneer work in demonstrating the possibilities of adapting the fundamentals of the skyscraper to library needs. His articles on this subject, as on many others which he studied, are real contributions to our professional literature. Northwestern University gave expression to its appreciation of Dr. Andrews' scientific attainments and his great services to librarianship by conferring upon him in 1911 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

THEODORE WESLEY KOCH  
Librarian

Northwestern University  
Evanston, Illinois

\* \* \* \* \*

My personal recollections of Dr. C. W. Andrews go back to the time of his arrival in Chicago, now 35 years ago, when as a blond and very brisk young man he entered upon the task of creating a new library upon new lines in Chicago. The trustees under the Crerar had de-

cided to establish a free reference library of scientific and technical literature. For their librarian they sought a man who combined scientific training with experience in library administration, and, surely, no other man of his generation fulfilled these requirements more completely than C. W. Andrews, a scientist not only in training but in personal predilection and in his very outlook upon life. His splendid organization of The John Crerar library and the scholarly and highly trained staff that he assembled around him gave to at least one Chicago librarian his first conception of librarianship as a profession, affording the opportunity for the application of scientific principles. His steadfast and consistent championship of the dignity of that profession served more than once to revive a faltering faith in the future. His own thoroughness and capacity for hard work—exemplified not only in his daily routine, but in such extraordinary chores as the compilation of a local union list of serials, which he cheerfully took on and accomplished practically alone and after office hours—made him scornful of superficiality and slackness. He was a stern and exacting taskmaster because he never spared himself in the task; a pacemaker who was always well ahead in the hard pace he expected others to follow. Withal he was a scholar and a gentleman, with an astonishing range of intellectual interests, and a gift of social graces that won him many loyal friends. His contributions to American librarianship, both in theory and practice, were many and valuable. It is safe to say that they will loom larger with the passing years and that his fame will endure as one of the most militant and enthusiastic, and at the same time among the sanest and most effective of our leaders. Inspiration is hardly the right term to associate with so scientific a spirit, yet

to us in Chicago, as to our colleagues at large, his career, clear-cut and pragmatic as it was, will forever remain as an inspiration for which we are grateful.

C. B. RODEN  
Librarian

Chicago public library  
December 13, 1930

\* \* \* \* \*

Clement W. Andrews will long be remembered for substantial contributions to the librarianship of his generation. Chosen as the first librarian of the new library brought into existence by the generous will of John Crerar, he developed that institution during a nearly 40 years' tenure of office until it became one of the leading libraries of the country. It stands as his monument—at least as his most visible monument—and will so be looked on for years to come, however wisely other administrators may build on his foundation.

But his service to the American Library Association will be long cherished by a wider group who knew him better in these national and international relationships. Many of us recall his gracious presiding as president of the association at the Asheville conference in 1907; we are indebted to him for sound judgment and wise decisions during the years he was a member of its Executive board and of its Publishing board. For years he was chairman of the Finance committee, and there was scarcely a year in more than three decades when he was not chairman of some standing committee or important special committee. He has left us an example of loyal unselfish service to his chosen vocation which is a pleasant memory and an inspiration to those who follow.

GEORGE B. UTLEY  
Librarian

The Newberry library  
Chicago

## Mistaken Economy in Library Taxes

**T**HE press of the country, as a rule, are protesting against the libraries of the several communities being called on to bear the result of so-called economy in relieving taxation.

*The Enquirer* of Philadelphia heads its editorial column with the admonition "Let the Free Library Alone," and adds the following:

It would be a serious mistake to cut \$163,000 from the budget of the Free library, and the responsibility cannot be dodged by any "passing of the buck" between mayor and council. Whatever economies may be necessary, this centre of art and culture in the community should be spared. The librarian, Mr. Ashhurst, says the proposed reduction will result in the dismissal of 56 employees, with more than twice that number working only four days a week. Branch libraries would be closed half a day. The faithful men and women who have given years of service to the library, poorly paid at best, deserve better treatment than this. The injury to the city could not be estimated in dollars.

### A Special Library Tax

The daily press reports that many municipalities over the country are favoring special taxes on one and another industries, trade, sales, etc., designated to relieve the assessment rate on real estate. Refreshment parlors, ice cream, cigarettes, etc., are among the things most frequently mentioned for taxation.

A special example is that in Des Moines, Iowa. The mayor has advocated a levy of one and one-half cents on each package of cigarettes sold within the city, for the support of the Des Moines public library. This method will provide sufficient funds for the library's operation and expansion of service, and will bring about a reduction of three mills in the general tax levy. The mayor advocates that the new tax be levied for replacement purposes only. The tax will bring about \$150,000 a year.

What is said in Philadelphia could be repeated with truth as to any number of libraries, large and small. Isn't it to be regretted that after all the years of genuine, honest work by librarians towards serving the public on its best side, the library still is treated by municipal authorities after the fashion of humanity in dealing with its stepchild or poor relations?

Are the librarians somewhat at fault, particularly in this later day? It has sometimes seemed that there has been too much of the spirit of Yankee Doodle in the "publicity" spirit which deals too often with claims other than actualities. "A man of words and not of deeds is like a garden full of weeds." Perhaps it would be better if fewer claims were made and there was real ground for the slogan of a celebrated food, "advertised by our loving friends whom we have served."

Altho the library received no increase in its funds from the city council, it was the only department of the city government that did not receive a cut in its appropriation.

Authority for the proposed tax must be obtained from the Iowa legislature which is about to convene. Many, many women would be glad to see the idea materialize into reality in every locality.

Mr. Spaulding, librarian of Public library, Des Moines, said in regard to the above:

In my opinion, which is shared by all of the members of the library board, the principle of supporting the public library by a sales tax on an article unrelated in every way to library service is unsound. Moreover, there is no assurance that the sale of cigarettes in the city would be constant from year to year. In the opinion of many who have criticized the mayor's proposal, a one and one-half cent local tax added to the two cent tax already imposed by the State of Iowa on each package of

cigarettes sold would so increase the price of the article that smokers would cease buying their cigarettes locally and import them illegally from Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and other points where no such tax is imposed. I am confident that tho your view on cigarette smoking may differ from mine, that you will agree with me that a local cigarette tax for library support would result in a most precarious existence for the public library.

FORREST SPAULDING

### Publicity

A rather testy letter comes from a farming community objecting to the style which library enthusiasts are adopting in an effort to extend the library service provided by the taxpayers for all kinds and conditions of men. The substance of the letter voices displeasure on the part of those who live in the country at being considered a different sort of people, and in being treated as copy for ambitious publicists who recite in glowing terms, because sometimes highly colored, stories of the *modus operandi* which communities have accepted as the way in which their public officials serve them with "the books for which they themselves have paid and which are sent them thru a multitude of highly paid secretaries and secretaries to secretaries!" Instances are named of newspapers in various parts of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which publish stories of the uplift work which these traveling librarians and book wagons are attempting.

"Filling our roads with book wagons will not make readers. A person who does not want to spend the effort won't read, however easily the books may be come at, as any municipal library will show. Our greatest readers and thinkers in history are not city folks who had near at hand, in homes, in school, or in the city, a great store of books and papers. On the contrary, they were boys and girls generally who grew in want and in will and in ambition and determination to get them. And did."

Attention is called also to the mass of material which the rural mail delivery brings every day to the localities thru which the book wagons run. "These are all that busy people can possibly consume, mixing in a good book occasionally from the school, the neighbors, or nearby-town free library. Groceries are much harder to get now than reading matter. If you don't believe it, drop in for lunch some day."

Another farmer writes resentfully of the superior way in which the book-wagons dole out books to the "ruralites" and the "missionary" gleam with which they announce the number of books that are taken, seeming to think that this is a result of their own labor, and the farmer pronounces the process and result "not commensurate with the cost."

An answer was sent to these letters that exceptions do not always prove the rule, and libraries no more than any other cultural institutions ought to be condemned, either for the wrong doing or failures of a few of its adherents.

### Reading in Hard Times

A recent article in the *Cleveland Press* reports that the increase in the reading of non-fiction books there seems to accompany unemployment. Books dealing with various subjects as child psychology, chemistry, astronomy, travels in far-off countries, soap making, upholstery, comparative religion, butterfly mounting, appear to be in larger demand than pure fiction.

A survey of the circulation statistics show that the increase in non-fiction was more than twice as large as the one in the fiction field. Travel and biography seem to have the lead. Africa and Russia are the most popular lands. Among the biographies, Napoleon is still heading the list in popularity, closely followed by Lincoln.

The largest increase in the issue from any department is reported by the Fine Arts department. This increase in reading art books is reported from a number of libraries, tho no reason other than unemployment is given for it. Somehow, one doesn't think right off that one may be called the cause and the other effect of the present economic conditions.

#### **Reduction of Library Tax in Toledo, Ohio**

The Toledo public library which is administered by a library board appointed by the board of education of that city, has been included in the tax reduction which has been applied by the budget commission to the board of education. The board of education will receive 9.81 mills for the coming year, and the library's share of the 9.81 mills levy will be .5 mill, or a yield of \$300,000 which is a decrease of about \$147,000. The board of education's share will be \$5,586,000.

The reduction on the library tax represents .2 mill asked for the building fund and .02 mill for a pension fund. Of the board of education's levy, 7.32 mills will go for operating expenses and 1.99 mills for the sinking fund.

It is said that the cut in the library fund will curtail activities, both in extension of branches and in the main library work.

#### **The Rosenwald Fund in the South**

In an address by Clark Foreman of the Southern office of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Mr. Foreman said it would take more than reading to solve the many problems which confront the South, but the increase of reading should greatly facilitate intelligent solutions.

The development of Southern libraries began in 1927 when the Rosenwald Fund made generous donations for libraries in rural schools and colleges for training of Negro teachers. Such wise requirements,

such able management were employed in the three years that have elapsed that 774 school libraries in 467 counties of 15 states have been founded at the total cost of \$93,188. To this, the fund contributed one-third and also transportation charges as well as expenses of state librarians to visit and check these libraries. During the same time, \$60,600 aid has been appropriated to 38 Negro colleges and state normal schools as one-third of the cost of the purchase of \$182,000 worth of books carefully selected under the direction of trained librarians. In addition, the colleges were required to employ trained librarians and in most instances to enlarge their library departments by additional reading rooms and modern book stacks.

The principles laid down by the Fund in its program for stimulating southern libraries are as follows:

- 1) That all of the people of the country, urban and rural, Negro and white, should be given adequate free library service
- 2) That the Fund help on a diminishing scale over a period of five years
- 3) That all the public library facilities of the town and county should be under the direction of one trained librarian
- 4) That the county, itself, provide suitable housing for the libraries

In helping all libraries, the policy followed was that the people themselves raise as large a fund as possible and that they obligate themselves to carry on the library service with standards at least as high after the Fund ceased helping them. Two counties were chosen to be helped in each of the 13 southern states to serve as demonstrations for the other counties of the states. During the past year and a half, more than a half million dollars has been appropriated by the Fund for county library service in the South and 11 counties have been aided.

The future of the county library program of the Rosenwald Fund will depend upon the success of these experiments. Every state in the South now has a state agency for libraries. In addition, the

Fund employed for one year a trained librarian as consultant and helped library progress in the South by giving aid to Emory University library school, Hampton library school and Atlanta University Library Institute. To the Y. M. C. A. Graduate School library, \$15,000 was appropriated and \$130,000 to the Fisk library in Nashville, Tennessee. Altogether in the last three years, \$795,574 has been appropriated by the Rosenwald Fund for the development of library service in the South.

### Reading and the Radio

The Radio committee of the National League of Women Voters, 347 E. 50th Street, New York City, has sent out a program outline for the 1931 *Series of the Voters' Service*. The general subject will be "The Voter's stake in Government" and the introductory program will be offered on January 6. The successive programs on Tuesday evenings, 7 to 7:30 p. m. Eastern standard time, will be as follows:

January 13, The Voter and his pocket book today

January 20, Government, big business and little business

January 27, Small business, credit and the Federal Reserve System

February 3, Speculation or investment?

February 10, The Voter, his taxes and what he gets for them

February 17, Economic trends and the worker

February 24, The Job, security and the Government

The March program will be devoted to food, and topics for April and May have not yet been decided.

The A. L. A. Headquarters will prepare reading lists for these half-hours and the list of books recommended will be distributed beforehand. The weekly list will be sent in blue envelopes so that librarians will receive it a week before the program for posting on the bulletin board.

### Death's Toll

Mrs. Martha Walker Drury, wife of F. K. W. Drury, died suddenly at her home in Evanston, Illinois, December 4. Tho rather delicate in health for some time, Mrs. Drury was not ill perceptibly and her sudden death was entirely unexpected.

Mrs. Drury was one of the rare, delightful women who devoted to her home and family, found time to share her charm and hospitality with many friends who deeply appreciated her many fine qualities.

### A Dana Memorial

An outstanding volume worthy of a place of honor and usefulness among the collection of material of special value and interest to librarians is that sent out by the Public library, Newark, N. J., as a memorial to the late J. C. Dana—1856-1929.

The volume was issued in a limited edition, only 500 copies having been printed. It is unique in the annals of librarianship because of the wide-spread callings and territory from which its contents come. The volume is made up of a selection from the hundreds of letters received by the library after Mr. Dana was gone. It was a praiseworthy act that Miss Beatrice Winsor performed in gathering together this material, not only as a honor to John Cotton Dana, but as an inspiration and a comfort to many another passing thru similar tho in less degree, experiences, joys, hopes, disappointments and fulfillments that fell to the lot of this wonderful man.

The book is not large, but beautifully done and its 125 pages present such a splendid testimonial of the life and character and work of Mr. Dana, contributed by those who knew him well, as shall hearten those who strive even tho they may not attain. The letters, resolutions, press notices, contributions of all kinds come from every line of activity, from

seers and sages who declare their lives and that of fellow men were touched by the service, the contribution of heart and mind of Mr. Dana in his useful life. The very fact that his life was so long and so useful is itself a marvel when one recalls that for 40 years his physical well being was so threatened that from time to time his life was almost despaired of, and yet he went on and on until, one may say with truth, he accomplished his life-long endeavor. As was said of him by Gerald Rafferty:

He loosed the slow, invading tide of truth.

#### American Library Association News and notes

A most informative presentation of an address at the A. L. A. meeting at Los Angeles is found on p. 458 of the *Proceedings, 1930*, issued in November. It treats of Publicity thru channels other than newspapers as practiced in California. The writer is Mrs. May Dexter Henshall, county library organizer, California state library.

#### Program of Council meetings

In addition to the discussions noted last month, the following will be presented at the Midwinter meeting of the A. L. A. Council:

First session, Monday, December 29, 10:00 a.m.

Report of Committee on affiliation of chapters with the A. L. A.; Report of Committee on A. L. A. activities.

Second session, Tuesday, December 30, 10:00 a.m.

Report of the Committee on A. L. A. Headquarters building, H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, chairman; Report of Committee on libraries in national parks, C. Edward Graves, Arcata, California, chairman; Report and recommendations of Committee on library extension, Clarence B. Lester, Madison, Wisconsin.

The A. L. A., G. H. Q., has prepared a mimeographed list of two pages on the home library consisting of references to articles, pamphlets and books. This may be received free on application to the

office at 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

The A. L. A. has issued a list of "One Thousand Useful Books." The work was done on this by the staff of the Public library of Detroit, Michigan, who spent many months in comparing, selecting, and checking the vast output of recent books of the informational type for inclusion in this list.

Books under some 30 subject headings are included, making this a valuable list for the librarians to consider where a decision with regard to replacements or supplements is under consideration. This list may also be used to advantage as a reading guide for individuals in search of up-to-date, reliable, and practical titles on any of the 300 subjects named in the subheadings. The volumes included were written for the layman rather than the scholar.

Each classification is divided under subheads. There is a table of contents and an index. The list is a complete revision of the one with the same title compiled by the Detroit public library staff in 1924.

All existing statutes governing libraries in the English speaking Americas and Mexico are gathered together for the first time in *American Library Laws*, a volume of 1103 p. +xvi, compiled with comment and suggestions by Milton J. Ferguson.

Why a centralization of state activities is more desirable than many overlapping departments and commissions and why adequate library funds are essential in a democracy seeking to attain a high general intelligence among its citizens, are among the points made by Mr. Ferguson in his preface.

Legislation is grouped as follows: Part 1, British colonies and dependencies in the Americas; Part 2, Canada; Part 3, Mexico; Part 4, Newfoundland and Labrador; Part 5, United States of

America, divided under federal, state, and dependencies. The Mexican laws are reproduced in the original Spanish.

This book was made possible by a financial grant from the Carnegie Corporation to the League of library commissions.

The following books are recommended in the A. L. A. reading course which appeared in December and which constitutes No. 65 of the *Reading with a Purpose* series under the caption "Representative twentieth century Americans," by M. A. DeWolfe Howe.

My life and work, Henry Ford. Doubleday.

Edison, the man and his work, George S. Bryan. Knopf.

The Autobiography of Calvin Coolidge. *Cosmopolitan*.

Up to now, Alfred E. Smith. Viking Press and Garden City Publishing Co. Sergeant York, his own life story and war diary. Doubleday.

Twenty years at Hull House, Jane Addams. Macmillan.

Other books referred to in the course are the following:

The Second twenty years at Hull House, Jane Addams. Macmillan.

Men of destiny, Walter Lippman. Macmillan.

Adventurous America, Edwin Mims. Scribner.

Fire under the Andes, Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant. Knopf.

Masks in a pageant, William Allen White. Macmillan.

Life and letters of Stuart P. Sherman, Jacob Zeitlin and Homer Woodbridge. Farrar.

The A. L. A. state representatives asked to cooperate in the Poster Contest (See LIBRARIES 35:487) are as follows:

Alabama, Fanny T. Tabor, 601 Adams Street, Montgomery

Arkansas, Christine Sanders, Department of Education, Little Rock

Florida, Helen V. Steele, librarian, Public library, Tampa

Georgia, Beverly Wheatcroft, secretary, Georgia library commission, Atlanta

Kentucky, Lena B. Nofcier, secretary, Kentucky library commission, Frankfort

Louisiana, Lois F. Shortess, Department of Education, Baton Rouge

Mississippi, Elizabeth Robinson, secretary, Mississippi library commission, Jackson

North Carolina, Mary T. Peacock, State director of school libraries, Raleigh

South Carolina, Parmelee Cheves, South Carolina library board, Columbia

Tennessee, Nora Crimmins, librarian, Public library, Chattanooga

Texas, Violet Hayden, assistant librarian, Public library, Dallas (northern section);

Frances R. Humphrey, librarian, Public library, San Antonio (southern section)

Virginia, C. W. Dickinson, Jr., State Superintendent's Office, Richmond

West Virginia, Etta M. Roberts, librarian, Public library, Wheeling

Each representative will appoint a jury to select the best poster of all those received from the local students. The selection must be sent to A. L. A. Headquarters on or before March 16, 1931.

### Package Libraries in Texas

The report of the University of Texas speaks of the splendid work that has been done this past year by the Package Loan Library bureau of the University. The bureau has more than doubled its circulation in the past six years, and last year's circulation was twice as great as it was in the year before.

There was a total of 24,856 package libraries distributed thru the past year and these contained 2,699 books, 1,740 plays, 4,000 club outlines, and 257,628 pamphlets and clippings. A total of 1,002 Texas towns in 248 counties were served.

The material sent out was used for individual information, to supplement material in other libraries, for school work, and for women's club study. Women's clubs and schools are the chief users of the material, but 59 packages were sent to civic organizations, 1,167 to debaters, 1,959 to libraries, and 236 to individuals. The circulation is well distributed over the state. Only six out of the 254 counties in Texas received no material.

An important part that has been strengthened recently is the matter of play selections, of which the collection now has 1,207 separate titles. Another service is the picture leagues over the state which are served by the department.

### Library Meetings

**Arizona**—The Arizona library association met in Phoenix, November 10, 1930, for their fifth annual convention.

The convention concerned itself largely with reports on library work thruout the state. Ida G. Wilson, librarian of the Arizona State Teachers College at Flagstaff, submitted a report on the interesting progress made thru the past year among the school libraries in the state. The work of the Arizona state library was handled in a similar fashion by Marjorie Baker, assistant at the Arizona state library. One of the reports which those attending found of considerable interest was that submitted by Mrs. Evangeline Berryman on the growth of the Maricopa County library system. Altho but one year old, the system now has 26 schools with more installations being planned.

Orra E. Monnette, vice-chairman of the Bank of America and chairman of the Los Angeles Public Library board, was the chief speaker of the luncheon and banquet programs. He stressed the idea that the duties of the library trustee include every variety of obligation from high-minded citizenship to efficient and conscientious discharge of official requirements. The banquet was attended by more than 60 men and women interested in library work thruout the state. Dean E. S. Lane, chairman of the Phoenix Public Library board, presided.

The officers of the association were returned to office for another year. These are: President, Estelle Lutrell, Tucson; first vice-president, Mrs. Effie J. Carmichael, Phoenix; second vice-president, T. J. Cookson, Tempe; secretary-treasurer, Ida G. Wilson, Flagstaff.

Two committees were appointed, one to investigate library conditions in the state prison with a view of aiding conditions in the library there, and the other to coöperate with the Arizona educational association in library work.

IDA G. WILSON

**Boston**—The Boston chapter of the S. L. A. met in Emerson Hall of Harvard University on November 24. There were 70 members present. Twelve new members were admitted.

The speaker of the evening was Frank Wilson Cheney Hersey, instructor in English at Harvard, who gave an illustrated lecture on the Theatre collection at Widener library, showing pictures of many famous actors and actresses as well as playbills and scenes from plays.

**California**—The Second district held its annual meeting at the Sequoia Union high school, Redwood City, November 1, with an attractive program arranged by President Wilhelmina Harper and Secretary Ellen Frink. The members were welcomed by Mrs. A. S. Kalenborn, president of the local board of library trustees.

Mabel R. Gillis, state librarian, who has been so long identified with library work for the blind, gave an interesting talk on California's work along this line, and Mary Barmby, president of the California library association, brought greetings. She outlined the year's work, principally the salary survey project which will be given publicity this year; she also announced plans for the annual state meeting which will probably be held at Del Monte early in April, 1931. Anne Hadden traced library developments in California in her charming talk, "Here and there and now and then."

Mrs. Hugh Brown, dramatic reader, gave selections from modern women poets, and Dr. Yamato Ischihashi, professor of Japanese history and government at Stanford University, spoke feelingly on the problems of Pacific international relations. Dr. Marjory Bailey, also of the Stanford University faculty, told of the folk songs of various countries, giving charming examples to illustrate her talk. Vaughn MacCaughy, author, lecturer and editor of the *Sierra Educational News*, discussed relations between public libraries and schools.

At the close of the meeting, the members were taken on a tour of the surrounding country, mainly Palo Alto and the Stanford University campus.

HAZEL GIBSON LEEPER  
Secretary, C. L. A.

**Chicago**—The Chicago chapter of the Special Libraries' association held an interesting meeting, November 3. It was a dinner meeting where Miss Etheldred Abbott, librarian of the Art Institute, acted as toastmistress and introduced the speakers.

Three guests were present: Margaret Reynolds, national president of the S. L. A.; Carl Milam, secretary of the A. L. A.; and Walter Spofford, president of the Chicago library club.

Mr. Spofford invited the S. L. A. to meet with the Chicago library club sometime within the year.

Mr. Milam told of his interviews in schools thruout the country, mentioning particularly Rollins College where there is a professor of books, also the work being done in reading by Columbia, Harvard, and the University of Chicago. He pointed out the fact that this added stress on reading meant new opportunities and responsibilities for all librarians.

Miss Reynolds reported on the annual meeting in California, and the meeting of the board of directors and officers of S. L. A. in Cleveland. She announced that the next meeting of the latter will be held in Pittsburgh, February 23. An invitation to hold the 1933 meeting of the S. L. A. in Chicago has been sent to the officers of that association.

BUENA LINDSAY  
Secretary-treasurer

**Chicago**—The Chicago library club held its second meeting of the year, November 13, as a guest of the Elizabeth M. Cudahy Memorial library, Loyola University, Lake Shore campus. After an informal dinner, the members present visited the new library building which

was open for inspection, giving members of the club opportunity to become acquainted with much detail of planning and arrangement.

Father Cane, of the University, spoke a few words of pleasant greeting. Speaking seriously, he reminded the members of the power of the printed word and that they as librarians handle something more dangerous than dynamite.

There were 12 new names placed on the membership list.

The president, Mr. Spofford, presented Dr. Butler, head of the order department and curator of the Wing collection of Newberry library, as speaker of the evening, who had chosen as his subject "Book hunting for a library."

Dr. Butler told of his travels in Europe buying incunabula for the Newberry library. He has made five trips since 1922. He said that altho it might seem a romantic sort of task, he could not go off on side trips like a party of Cook's tourists but had to stick to a beaten track following the market. The responsibility of buying well kept him from the subjective temptation to turn to the rare book collector's attitude. This year he has bought \$25,000 worth of incunabula.

In explaining how he has become an expert in buying rare books, Dr. Butler told of a gift received by the Newberry library in 1919 for the purchase of books illustrating the origin and progress of printing. At first, books were bought by means of catalogs and correspondence. In 1922 he was granted three months' leave of absence to go to Europe and asked to buy some incunabula, with the result that he came back with about 300 purchased for \$5,000. He told, with personal anecdotes, of his meetings with many of the famous booksellers. As for price haggling, Dr. Butler quoted his favorite formula, "We can't afford to pay more than—altho I do think your estimate is fair, etc." He believes in

buying from well established firms and getting well acquainted with them. The advantage of going in person is the chance to secure fine copies and to pick up bargains on the side. He told of getting incunabula in this way as low as \$10, such as a *Historia scholastica* which he later identified as an imprint of Chambery of France and valued at \$1,000.

The market changes from year to year. Dr. Butler made trips again in 1923, 1924, 1926 and 1930. Sometimes he finds his best bargains in London, sometimes in Vienna or Paris, Frankfurt, Milan or Florence.

One of his most interesting purchases was a 1470 Plutarch, Vol. 2, for which he paid \$57 in Paris in 1924. The Newberry library had the first volume bought in 1890. When he came home and put them together the bindings matched, both being a French binding of 1750. During his visit to Florence this year, Dr. Butler had access to an uncataloged nest of 400 incunabula in private possession from which he was able to buy 168 desirable items at an astonishingly low price. The Newberry library now has about 1,650 incunabula, representative examples of books printed in 100 cities of Europe.

ALICE CHARLTON  
Secretary

**Colorado**—The fortieth annual meeting of the Colorado library association was held in Denver, October 2-4.

Frank A. Ogle, superintendent of the schools of Weld County, discussed "Relation of the public schools to a county library." Eleanor Davis, of the Natrona County library, Casper, Wyoming, followed with the same topic. This was helpful since both states have much the same problems.

In the evening, a largely attended banquet was held celebrating the fortieth anniversary. A large birthday cake was presented to Julia Douglas, librarian at Evergreen, in honor of her seventy-

second birthday. Miss Douglas is the oldest member of the C. L. A. Mr. Hile entertained the guests with extracts from Shakespeare and Mr. Herbert Richie, formerly with the Denver public library, gave a resume of "Library work in Denver, 40 years ago."

Friday's program consisted of A. L. A. reports and a paper by Mrs. Katherine Watson, children's librarian of the Denver public library, "Problems of children's book selection in places remote from publishing centers." May Wood Wiggington spoke on "Subscription books" and the Detroit charging system was demonstrated.

Open house was held at the Denver public library in the evening where members of the association could inspect all the departments at work.

On Saturday morning, the association met with the school librarians at East Denver high school.

Librarians from Kansas, Nebraska and Wyoming attended the meeting.

The officers elected were: President, Linda Clatworthy, Denver University; regional vice-presidents, Elizabeth Welch, Fort Morgan, Mrs. Mary Townsend, Montrose, Mary Barclay, Las Animas; council members, Mary Hoyt, State School of Mines, Golden, Louise Kampf, Colorado College, Colorado Springs; secretary-treasurer, Laura M. Ritter, Denver public library.

LAURA M. RITTER  
Secretary-treasurer

**Kansas**—The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Kansas library association was held in Salina, October 22-24.

The program included features representative of the somewhat varying interests of those present from the public library, the school library, the children's library, the college library and the extension library field.

Looking toward a program of library extension for Kansas, the association heard with interest several reports on

rural library matters, including a discussion of the Rural library institute held during the summer at Madison, Wisconsin, as told by Ida Day of the Traveling Libraries commission, and a report of the books and reading classes conducted at the 4-H Club round-up by Mrs. Elsie H. Pine of the Kansas State Teachers' College, Emporia.

Satisfactory and interesting discussions were held concerning the need in Kansas of a library survey—proposed to disclose definite information as to the exact status of the libraries in the state. Such a survey was felt necessary before any steps could be taken toward standardization or certification.

A committee brought before the group a consideration of the low allowance made by the state law for book purchases within the school districts. The committee was instructed to do all in its power to influence the School Code committee to raise the minimum allowance and to secure its acceptance by the legislature.

The most outstanding feature of the conference was contributed by the guest speaker, Jessie Gay Van Cleve, specialist in Children's literature in the American Library Association. Miss Van Cleve presented her subject, Children's work in the scheme of library service, in such a delightful and understanding way that she immediately won the interest of the group. The connection between children's reading and adult education was stressed with its various implications, which according to Miss Van Cleve, require much in understanding and coöperation between those who work with the child and those who deal with the adult—the line of division being a very indefinite one at times. Miss Van Cleve also discussed the make-up of the *Book-list*, explaining the various ways in which the compilation is made and edited.

Another feature of the program, although less professional in nature, was, to the delight of all present, contributed by

the Kansas poet, Mrs. May Williams Ward, who read to the group from her collection "Seesaw" and illustrated for us the graphic method she uses in putting down in rhythm those verses which come to her in this way.

The afternoon of the second day was given over to round-tables for the following groups—College and University librarians, Library Extension Service workers and Children's librarians. The College and University librarians considered such questions as care and handling of pamphlet material, book selection, student assistants, and the reserve book problem. The Library Extension group, made up almost entirely of representatives from the state educational institutions and libraries, discussed informally mutual problems, welcoming the opportunity to exchange ideas and ask questions. The round-table on children's work, led by Miss Van Cleve, considered informally many questions of common interest to those present, such as the use of stories based on foreign countries and customs, methods of observing Book Week, vocation reading, and methods for interesting children in worth-while books.

Many interesting and enjoyable features of entertainment were provided for the conference in the way of greetings from those representing Salina, a delightful reception providing an opportunity for the renewing of old acquaintances and making of new ones, visits to the colleges in a tour of the city and a most enjoyable banquet at which the guest speaker, Mr. R. F. Bailey, a Salina journalist, made a most "successful" appeal to the interest and sympathy of those present in his talk on "Kansas"—for who enjoys more hearing about Kansas than do Kansans themselves?

The following officers were elected for the year 1930-31:

President, Ruth E. Hammond, Wichita; vice-president, Ida M. Day, State

library; treasurer, Mrs. Charles C. Craig, Winfield; secretary, Helen E. Wagstaff, University Extension library, Lawrence.

**Mississippi**—The growing interest in libraries in Mississippi was evident in an attendance of 65 at the recent meeting of the State library association. This was held in Columbus, one of the older cities of the state, and the Mississippi State College for Women generously invited all members to be its guests. Among the pleasures of the meeting were the opportunity to see its new library building and a drive thru the campus and the city with its many anti-bellum homes, all in autumn coloring.

The opening address by Professor E. O. Grover of Rollins College, on the "Professorship of books" gave the keynote to the conference in emphasizing the importance of books and the librarian's privilege in making their value known. There were discussions of recent adult and children's books and a charming talk on the "Road to poetry" thru the children's room" by Mrs. Anne K. Stokes of Greenville.

A number of guests from Alabama and Tennessee added to the fellowship of the meeting. Fanny T. Taber spoke on county libraries, Lucile Fargo on the problems of the high school library, Jesse Cunningham on "How can a public library better serve the men of its community?" and Jackson E. Towne on "Opportunities for library training in its south." Each Mississippi librarian told informally of the work in her college, high school, or public library and a distinct contribution was made by the high school librarians who also held an after-conference session in the high school building. Their numbers were increased by the fact that the State Inspector of High Schools had asked principals to urge their librarians to attend. This group was most enthusiastic and plans to meet again at the time of the Mississippi

Education Association conference in the spring.

Officers for the coming year are: Whitman Davis, librarian of the University of Mississippi, president; Mrs. John Kirk, Central High School library, Jackson, vice-president; Lois Rumph, Public library, Hattiesburg, secretary and treasurer. The next meeting will probably be held in Hattiesburg.

ELIZABETH ROBINSON

Secretary

**New Mexico**—The New Mexico library association held its annual meeting at Albuquerque, November 6-7.

The President's address "Looking forward in library development in New Mexico," by Mrs. Corinne Whitney, Carnegie library, Roswell, was a long look but not an impossible picture.

Thursday's program was as follows:

"State library extension work the past year," Mrs. Julia Asplund, director, Santa Fe

"Value of library extension service to rural schools," Mrs. Rosseau, state supervisor

"Four years of library extension to rural schools of Chaves County," Mrs. Julia Brasher, County superintendent of schools, Chaves County, Roswell

"Rare and out of print editions, their aesthetic and commercial value," James P. Threlkeld, New Mexico Book Store

Mrs. Asplund's talk on library extension in New Mexico showed that much progress had been made since the last meeting. She introduced the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the members of the New Mexico library association desire to place on record their belief that the results of the first year's work done by the New Mexico state library extension service have conclusively shown a great demand and need of such an institution in this state and that the association heartily endorses this service and requests the Legislative committee to urge upon the Legislature of 1931 the great necessity for the continued support of this service with a more adequate appropriation. Resolved, that the association strongly favor the ceding of all the federal lands in New Mexico excepting Indian lands, national forests, national parks

and monuments, to the state, such cession to include sub-surface as well as surface rights, and in case these lands are so ceded, urge that all revenues derived from them be reserved exclusively for the use of public schools, state institutions, libraries and social welfare activities.

Friday's meeting proved most interesting which consisted of the following:

"Library instruction," Wilma Shelton, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque

"What makes a junior college library," Capt. Horgan, N. M. Military Institute, Roswell

"New books for a junior high school library," Ruth Morrison, librarian, Raton high school

"Abiding value of good literature," Margaret Easterday, Albuquerque

"Which contemporary author should be added to a high school library," Mrs. Claire Foster, librarian, Carlsbad high school

At the close of the discussion, the following officers were re-elected: President, Mrs. Corinne Whitney, Carnegie library, Roswell; vice-president, Mrs. Ella La Barr, Albuquerque High School library; secretary, Myrtle Whitehill, librarian, State Teachers' College, Silver City; treasurer, Vivian Hedgcock, librarian, Normal University, Las Vegas.

Exhibits, both professional and commercial, added much to the interest of the meeting.

**Pasadena**—The Pasadena library club held one of its interesting meetings at the Mt. Wilson Observatory library, November 22.

Professor Hardin Craig, of Stanford University, discussed "Influence of Aristotelian philosophy upon the English of the sixteenth century." According to Dr. Craig, Aristotle was not the father of palmistry, as often is supposed, and his reputation as the one responsible for the era of superstition was founded largely upon spurious writings. Dr. Craig said that Aristotelian philosophy, as the mean ground between the individualism of the sophists and the despotism of Plato, was ideally fitted to the Elizabethan era and its influence upon the teaching at Oxford was not surprising. He traced Oxford methods during the sixteenth cen-

tury, stressing the system of dispute by which students developed individuality.

Professor Henry Norris Russell, astronomer from Princeton University, gave an interesting account of a recent trip to Egypt. Dr. Russell expressed the pleasure that he, as a scientist, had enjoyed in the country around Luxor, where writings in stone form a never ending delight to the student of Egyptology.

Dr. Walter S. Adams, director of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, also president of the library club, introduced the speakers.

MRS. PATRICIA DUTCHER  
Secretary

**Pennsylvania**—The state library association met at Wernersville, October 21-24, with President A. Coleman Sheetz, library executive of the State library, in the chair. The lecturers on the program were Stuart Chase of New York City, Rose Fyleman of London, Dr. W. M. Lewis, president of Lafayette College, and Dr. Donald Cadzow of the State historical commission.

Mr. Chase in his talk on "Men and machines" brought the challenge "to master the machines we have invented or be mastered by them." His assertion, "The more advanced the machine the fewer robots required, and the more inventive jobs necessary" was most stimulating to librarians before whom the task of inspiring imagination and creative thought is a constant goal.

A slightly different turn to the same emphasis was presented by Dr. Lewis in his address on "Education as it has to do with the place of the library in the college picture." Developing leadership in the use of leisure time was the theme he pictured to a most interested audience.

The more immature child's mind was revealed by Rose Fyleman in her delightful talk on "Poetry for children." In stressing sincerity she said, "I do not

have a child audience in mind. I do not write things that I think children think but what I myself think and it must be right to me, the exact word chosen, the perfect rhythm maintained." At the request of the audience she read a number of her own charming poems.

From chasing fairies to "Chasing dead Indians," the subject of Dr. Cadzow's lecture, was a long leap but not too much for the practiced imagination of librarians. Moving pictures showed the processes of excavating, making casts, preserving pottery found by the archeological expedition at Safe Harbor on the Susquehanna River. The excavations have proven that Captain John Smith's statement: "The greatest of them (the Susquehamocks). . . the calf of whose leg was three quarters of a yard about, and all the rest of his limbs so answerable to that proportion. . . . his tobacco pipe three quarters of a yard long . . . sufficient to beat out one's brains," was not so exaggerated after all. An Indian woman seven feet tall has been found and several pipes large enough for clubs.

The report of the A. L. A. conference in Los Angeles was given by Dr. Fred Godcharles, state librarian. He emphasized his interest in the problem of state aid for libraries and the county library movement. The program on children's libraries was developed by Ralph Munn, librarian, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, assisted by two of his librarians. Eugenia Brunot gave a very interesting demonstration of teaching children how to use the card catalog. Elizabeth Nesbitt told most delightfully a story from "Seven peas in a pod."

A discussion of the "Relation of school libraries to public libraries" was led by Mr. H. F. Marx of Easton. Mr. Marx introduced Pauline Schmid of Hillside School, Montclair, N. J., and Mildred Pope of Girard College. With such able leadership, a very lively and profitable discussion arose. Anna MacDonald of

the State Extension division, presented the vital matter of county library service for Pennsylvania.

A new feature on the program was the awarding of a prize to that junior assistant who should write and read the best criticism of a recent book of fiction. The contest had been narrowed down to six by the judges and these contestants read their book reviews before the association; the award was then made.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Ralph Munn, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh; vice-president, Charlotte Evans, Erie public library; treasurer, Harriet Root, Bethlehem free library; secretary, Eliza J. Martin, Bucknell University, Lewisburg.

**St. Paul**—The hospital librarians of the Public library, St. Paul, Minnesota, the assistant-librarian, and other interested members of the Extension Division staff met for luncheon on November 5. The meeting took the form of an echo from the hospital session of the North Central library conference. Various suggestions from this conference were discussed with relation to their application to the service in St. Paul.

Four regular assistants and two substitute assistants from the St. Paul public library are engaged in the bedside book service which is given in 10 hospitals of the city. The service ranges from one half day each week in the three smallest hospitals to four and one-half days each week in the largest hospital. It also includes special service to nurses and doctors in seven hospitals. The average monthly book circulation during 1930 was 6,823.

MYRA W. BUELL  
Chief of Hospital library service

**Toronto**—The Ontario regional group of catalogers met, November 22, in Toronto with Miss Poole, librarian of the Academy of Medicine, presiding.

Dr. M. A. Buchanan, a member of the Library Book committee of the University of Toronto, gave an interesting talk on "Book collecting." Dr. Buchanan's familiarity with the subject pleased his attentive audience. He spoke of a few of the favorites of collectors and of certain points which showed the rarity of a book. When a collector has secured a first edition at auction, he may find a page of errata which betrays the fact that it is not a first impression and so loses much of its commercial value. He referred to the thrill of opening a newly arrived sales catalog and glancing thru it in search of some particular items. The book collector must decide quickly and act at once to secure a treasure, or for years he may be left lamenting. Vivid illustrations showed glimpses of book collectors from the days of Richard de Bury, when manuscripts were treasured in monasteries, to the tense few minutes in a modern auction room when a rarity is offered to a group of collectors.

Other guests of the evening were Mr. C. R. Sanderson of the Toronto public library, and Mr. W. S. Wallace of the University of Toronto library. There were 35 members present.

Mr. Wallace expressed the thanks and appreciation of the audience to Dr. Buchanan.

MAY A. MACLACHLAN  
Secretary

**Virginia**—The annual meeting of the Virginia library association held in Petersburg, October 24-25, was one of unusual interest.

A cordial welcome was extended to the visitors by Mayor I. Val Parham. The president, Thomas P. Ayer, librarian of the Richmond public library, conducted a short business session and then introduced the principal speaker of the morning, Henry M. Brimm, librarian of the Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, who spoke informally on "The

proper type of formal instruction of novice assistants."

Five round-table groups were formed as follows:

College and reference  
Leader, Martha Bell, Randolph-Macon Woman's College  
Children's work  
Leader, Florence Reinhart, Norfolk public library  
Circulation  
Leader, J. Maud Campbell, Lynchburg public library  
County and rural libraries  
Leader, Leslie Stevens, Virginia state library  
School libraries  
Leader, Annie Ruth Cole, Junior high-school, Petersburg

At five o'clock, all members of the association were taken by automobile to the beautiful country club where they were the guests at tea of the Woman's club and the Study Club of Petersburg.

At the evening session, President Ayer introduced Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the public library, Washington, D. C., who entertained the association, as well as many Petersburg visitors, with his charming address entitled "The new biography."

Beginning the Saturday morning session, Florence R. Curtis, head of the Training School for Librarians at Hampton Institute, gave an interesting and instructive address on "The Rosenwald aid to educational institutions."

The final business session began with the reports of the secretary-treasurer and the various committees. On motion of Mr. H. Clemons, librarian of the University of Virginia, the association voted to apply to the A. L. A. for chapter membership. In response to an urgent invitation brought by a committee of ladies from Newport News, the association voted to hold its annual meeting in that city next year.

Officers for the ensuing year are: President, Theresa D. Hodges, librarian of the Wm. R. McKenney free library, Petersburg; vice-president, Harry Clemmons, librarian of the University of Vir-

ginia; secretary-treasurer, Mary Louise Dinwiddie, assistant librarian of the University of Virginia.

At the close of the business session, automobiles of Petersburg conveyed the visitors on a tour of the city, including the Battlefield of the Crater and the Historic Confederate Tunnels, bringing the trip to an end at the country club where the mayor, city council, and the city manager of Petersburg entertained the association at luncheon with delightful hospitality. At three o'clock the librarians were conducted thru the beautiful new library of Richmond.

#### Coming meetings

The winter meeting of the Massachusetts library club will be held at Springfield on March 6-7, 1931.

#### Negro Library Conference

A Negro library conference, the first since the one at Hampton in 1927, was held at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, November 20-23, in connection with the dedication of Fisk's new library. Every state in the South and a dozen states in the North were represented by 71 librarians who attended the various professional meetings and the dedication exercises.

The conference was officially opened with an address of welcome by the President of the university. Then followed an impressive tribute by Dr. C. C. Williamson to the memory of Edward C. Williams, foremost Negro librarian, who died in December 1929. Contributions of the educational foundations to Negro library development were discussed by Robert M. Lester of the Carnegie Corporation and Clark Foreman of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and Tommie Dora Barker, regional field agent for the South of the A. L. A., presented a paper on the "South in the library picture."

On Friday morning, a college and school library session was conducted by

Florence R. Curtis, director of the Hampton library school. Herbert S. Hirshberg, Western Reserve University, Mrs. Leoneid P. Drain of West Virginia State College, Wallace Van Jackson of Virginia Union University, and Lucile F. Fargo discussed various phases of the library problem in schools and colleges.

The afternoon session, Charlotte Templeton, president of the Southeastern library association, presiding, was devoted to public library service, and there were papers on various phases of Negro branch service. Mrs. Olivia Greenway of Nashville and Mrs. Rachel Harris of Louisville discussed work with children. The relations of the library to the parent, the teacher and clubs were developed respectively by Mrs. Lucy Mitchell of Cincinnati, Ohio, Mrs. Lizzie C. Forrest of Lexington, Kentucky, and Virginia D. Young of Roanoke, Virginia.

A session on Negro literature brought some unusual papers to the conference. Two books, one, Langston Hughes' *Not Without Laughter*, and the other, Charles S. Johnson's *Negro in American Civilization*, were interestingly reviewed by William Griffey of the Fisk library and Mrs. Martha Brown, librarian of Tennessee State College. Mrs. Emma Murray, librarian of Howard University, presented a plan for adapting the D. C. to Negro collections. The session closed with two scholarly papers by the foremost Negro bibliographers, Arthur A. Schomburg of New York and Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute.

At the Saturday morning discussion, Harold F. Brigham of Nashville discussed what should be the relationship between the colored branch and the main library. "Arousing community interest" was treated by Thomas F. Blue. Mrs. Albura Fagala of Chattanooga presented a paper on "County library service," and Miss Curtis concluded the program with a stimulating paper on the "Librarian's opportunity." A short business session

brought a decision to ask the A. L. A. for a special section on Negro library service. Thomas F. Blue, head of the Colored division, Louisville public library, was unanimously elected chairman of the next meeting.

The library conference program followed an impressive dedication ceremony at which over 100 colleges were represented. Dean Herbert Hawkes of Columbia University and Adam Strohm, president of the A. L. A., gave the principal addresses. Dr. Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the University of North Carolina, brought greetings from the

southern colleges and universities and Dean Herbert Hirshberg, Western Reserve University, performed a similar service for the institutions of the north central states. Jackson Towne, librarian of Peabody College, represented the Tennessee library association and short talks were given by the librarian, the architect, the president of the board of trust, the mayor of Nashville, and a representative from Tuskegee Institute. The famous Fisk Jubilee Singers stopped off from their world tour long enough to respond again and again to an insistent overflow audience's demands.

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### North Central Library Conference

Attendance at the North Central library conference in St. Paul, October 14-17, exceeded all expectations with a total registration of 750. The state associations participating were those of Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota. So successful was the meeting that before it ended, the presidents of the six associations had agreed to form a permanent council to cooperate in various ways and plan future conferences.

The program, in charge of Clara Baldwin, director of the Minnesota library division, and her committee formed of the presidents of the state library associations, was studded with notables. Among those from outside the conference territory were Dr. Everett Dean Martin of Cooper Union Forum, New York City, J. C. M. Hanson of the University of Chicago library school, Anne Carroll Moore of the New York public library and Amy Heminway Jones of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning of Duluth, and Prof. J. H. Kolb of the University of Wisconsin, were other attractions.

The exhibit space at the Hotel Lowry, headquarters of the conference, was completely filled with exhibits from publishers, library supply houses and local bookstores. The commercial exhibits, with the large registration, assured the conference at the outset of being a financial as well as a professional success, and a substantial sum which remained after expenses were paid was voted as a donation to the A. L. A. Endowment Fund.

Social affairs generally centered about the Hotel Lowry, altho on the opening night of the conference the librarians were guests at a reception given by the St. Paul public library. In compliment to the conference, that library opened its annual children's book exhibit earlier than usual, and the visitors were received in the exhibit room. Simultaneously, the James J. Hill reference library, which occupies a wing of the St. Paul library, held open house. Social meetings took the form of luncheons—nearly a dozen special groups were served.

Friday, the final day, opened with the state association breakfasts, followed by the county librarians visiting the library stations of Ramsey and Hennepin coun-

ties. Sight-seeing trips thru the Twin Cities were arranged by the Twin City library club for Friday afternoon. A number of the visitors finished the social activities of the week by attending the Minneapolis symphony concert at the University.

The large attendance at the conference was very evident at the first general session, Wednesday morning, for the grand ball room of the Hotel Lowry was crowded. Edna G. Moore, president of the Minnesota library association, introduced the first speaker, Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning. In discussing the subject of the session "Book evaluation," Mrs. Banning made a gallant and thoughtfully prepared plea for greater toleration towards fiction which she thinks often underrated by librarians. She stated her belief that the novel is the greatest and most important literary form. "I am affronted a good deal of the time," she said, "by the attitude of many educated people towards it. They are often lenient and tolerant and mildly superior. It is not safe to be dogmatic about anything that feeds the human imagination. Nor is any piece of writing that honestly attempts to interpret life basically unimportant." Mrs. Banning also is of the opinion that all great literature is the result of experiments by many writers. The librarian can encourage the production of works of genius by dealing justly and understandingly with the experiments that precede them, and by recommending them to readers, can help build up a public for the work of a really supreme writer.

Amy Heminway Jones came from New York to explain the workings and motives of the International Mind Alcoves of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace with which she is connected. She explained the idea of sending free books to libraries to promote friendly understanding of foreign nations. Except for state library com-

mission libraries, the Alcoves are placed in no cities of over 10,000 population. There are 280 libraries now receiving the books. Each library is sent 12 books a year, part of them juvenile, not ordinary travel books, but books at once truthfully and entertainingly describing the life of the people. Miss Jones mentioned it as particularly appropriate that Andrew Carnegie's name should be linked with libraries and books, because of his great interest in reading. In the Carnegie Memorial collection preserved in his house at Dunfermline, Scotland, may be seen Mr. Carnegie's first 12 books which were given him when he was a boy in Pittsburgh and were cherished all the years of his life.

In reviewing the important books of the year, Mary K. Reely, Wisconsin library commission, gave a list which ranged from the stock market to the best of recent fiction. Mentioned as particularly important were H. Dubreuil's *Robots or Men*; Stuart Chase's *Prosperity, Fact or Myth*; R. Brenners' *Ten Modern Poets*; and R. Borsodi's *This Ugly Civilization*.

Helen Baird of the Minneapolis public library evaluated the new books of history, biography and travel. She spoke of *The Builders of the Bay Colony*, by S. E. Morrison, as the most important history of the year, while *The Frontier Mother*, by O. P. White, and *Roosevelt*, by Owen Wister, were named as especially interesting biographies.

Scientific and technical books were briefly reviewed by Helen Rugg of the Hill reference library, St. Paul. Among those, useful ones for any library, would be *The Universe around Us* by J. H. Jeans, *Automotor Mechanic's Handbook* by C. T. Schaefer, and *Television, Today and Tomorrow* by S. A. Moseley.

The second session, devoted to a discussion of "Charging books in a machine age," was directed by Forrest Spaulding, librarian of the Des Moines public li-

brary. He said despite modern practice, librarians are still using the same methods introduced by Mr. Dewey in 1876. Charging machines are one of the first innovations.

Various representatives of different kinds of such machines made claims for their appliances. Each one felt that his was the last word in quality and service. After a number had set forth their claims, Mr. Spaulding made a plea for the old system of personal charging. He does not like the use of such machines and objects to the idea of "training the public." It is not fair, he said, to make the public conform to the routine of the library rather than to make the library conform to the needs of the community. He fears that the whole system of mechanical charging may injure the present existing friendly relations between the library attendant and the library patron, "and the closer they can get, the better will be the success of the library."

On Wednesday evening at the third general session, Dr. Everett Dean Martin of the People's Institute, New York City, was introduced by Mr. S. J. Carter, president of the Wisconsin library association. The topic was "Adult education." "What is an educated person?" Dr. Martin asked his audience, and answered it by tracing the philosophy of education thru the ages and showing the necessity for some objective in American education other than mere preparation for filling the purse. He defined the educated man as one who has a set of values, who is not stubbornly opinionated, who has the will to doubt as well as to believe, and whose philosophy is strictly non-utilitarian. Education is philosophy at work, and he who has not achieved a philosophy of life is not educated.

At the last general session on Friday, Professor Herbert Heaton, department of History, University of Minnesota,

gave an interesting talk on his experiences in research. He pointed out that the answer is too often, "Sorry, we haven't got it." He urged librarians to interest themselves in collecting and preserving local material. The Minnesota state historical society will promise to keep personal letters and accounts a secret for 50 years when they are so requested.

The story of the A. L. A. Endowment Fund was presented by Gratia A. Countryman, librarian of the Minneapolis public library. She spoke of the many new activities which the growth of the profession has made necessary. A \$3,000,000 endowment fund is sought. A million dollars is already in hand, another million is in sight "when and if" the A. L. A. raises another million.

The total registration was 750, of which Minnesota had 404; Wisconsin, 116; Iowa, 110. The total receipts were \$1,555—exhibits, \$860, and registration fees, \$695. Total expenditures were \$1,405, leaving a balance of \$149 which was voted to the A. L. A. for the Endowment Fund.

The usual resolutions of thanks and appreciation were carried with enthusiasm. The presidents of the six associations were appointed a permanent organization committee to consider the possibility of another joint meeting in the future and to arrange all necessary plans.

Much discussion of value was held in the various round tables. Gertrude E. Robson's report of the Catalog section is given in December LIBRARIES (35:477).

#### Children's books

The Children's section opened with a paper by Letha Davidson of the Public library, Ames, Iowa, entitled "Laying the foundation stones." She emphasized the absolute necessity of a love of literature plus a first-hand knowledge of a wide range of children's books and a consuming interest in all children and

their needs. In addition to personal and professional equipment, a discerning eye as to what are essentials and what are extras is needed. Alice Brunat, Minneapolis public library, discussed "Scandinavian children's books in translation." She gave some intimate glimpses of this interesting group of authors and illustrators, showing the rich literary and art heritage many of them have brought to the writing and illustrating of their books for children. Miss Brunat also called attention to the list of distinguished children's books of 12 foreign countries published by the A. L. A.

Isabelle McLaughlin, children's librarian of Sumner branch library, Minneapolis, discussed "Outstanding new books for boys and girls" which had come into print January to September 1, 1930. Copies of her annotated list, made as a result of the examination of some 400 books out of which she selected 82 titles for inclusion, were available for distribution at the meeting. The books on the list were displayed by the publishers in the exhibit room at the Lowry Hotel.

Flora Hottes of Kenosha, Wisconsin, gave an interesting discussion in running comments on "Recent bibliographies and articles on book selection and administrative problems in children's work."

At the children's librarians luncheon was presented an interesting puppet play based on Dr. Dolittle's Circus Adventures, but brought up to date by Virginia Upson and her troupe of marionettes in a very convincing manner. The entire paraphernalia was the work of the children's librarian.

Anna Dickson, teacher of English in the Central high school, St. Paul, in speaking on "The Development of taste in adolescents" emphasized the necessity of providing an opportunity for contact with the best that world literature has to offer. Louise Seaman, head of Macmillan's Children's Book department, discussed most engagingly the books which

her department are offering. Miss Seaman with her fine appreciation of literary values and knowledge of the strength and weaknesses existent in the juvenile book world has developed an appreciation of her work that is most complimentary.

Anne Carroll Moore, supervisor of Library work with children and editor of *The Three Owls*, shared with her audience some of her delightful adventures as a literary critic. Her talk was reminiscent, intimate, and personal, and her stories of her visits with authors, her exchange of letters and other beautiful experiences fired the imagination of her listeners with her own enthusiasm.

#### Town and rural relations

Professor J. H. Kolb of the Rural Sociology department, University of Wisconsin, introduced by J. Sidney Johnson, president of the Iowa library association, gave a scholarly study of "Trends in town-county relations significant for library service." He counseled that the old "checker board system" of local government and business be discarded and that business and social services be considered according to the number of people served instead of the geographical boundaries. The trend of things, particularly taxes, makes it increasingly evident that there must be some accumulation of large areas, an equalization of support and service over larger regions. The reassertion of local rural culture, Professor Kolb thinks, is also to the fore. Reading and books go hand in hand with a vigorous effort at local community life. A new emphasis upon standards of living is likewise strongly marked in rural life, shown in pride in the home, community relations, and leisure-time activity.

Alson Secor of the staff of *Successful Farming*, Des Moines, Iowa, gave some significant statistics of rural library extension. Altho 35 states have legislation permitting county library service, 83 per

cent of the rural population have no library facilities. The discussion from the audience was interesting.

Carroll P. Streeter, editor of *The Farmer's Wife*, St. Paul, said the problem of county library extension is chiefly that of showing the farmer, and, particularly his wife, what the county library is and what it can do for them and the children. The intelligent interest of the farmers must be secured and nothing else is so effective as personal contact.

A demonstration of the Black Hawk County library was much enjoyed. An informal but very live continuation of the morning's discussions followed at the County Libraries luncheon.

#### Hospital library service

There were 75 librarians attending the Hospital and Institutional Libraries round-table, presided over by Perrie Jones. Mr. C. B. Lester of Wisconsin, and Frances Boardman of St. Paul, gave pertinent suggestions as to what was and was not effective in this work. Short reports from various states giving an account of unusual developments in the work were interesting. Miss Jones gave impromptu impressions of the Hospital Library meeting she attended in Cambridge in September. She said that books are considered an important therapeutic agent in England where the British Red Cross has installed successfully large libraries in 1,600 institutions.

#### Library practices

At the Large Public Libraries round-table, 13 libraries were represented. No papers were read but there was a general discussion of topics introduced by the chairman, Forrest Spaulding of Des Moines. In discussing "Insurance for libraries," it was found that most of the libraries carry insurance on the contents of the buildings, but not on the buildings themselves, as the city generally cares for that. Tornado insurance and em-

ployees liability insurance were interestingly presented.

Methods of coöperation between public libraries brought out a discussion of "travelers' library cards" which, it was suggested, should be issued to representatives of large companies, these cards to be honored in any library where they were presented. A plan for endorsing the library card of a patron over to the new library when the patron removes to another city was favored. A willingness to coöperate in reference service, considering another library on the same basis as a patron, was favored. Requirements made of new borrowers showed a variety of practices in the matter of issuing cards. Black lists to be used by other cities were suggested as a protection against the "no good" patron. Collecting overdue books showed some extreme measures in some libraries—courts and the police being called in. Others favored the "Bargain Day" method. Others rejected it as breaking down the morale of the library. The final problem discussed was that of paid newspaper publicity. It was found that no library paid for space in newspapers, but some had had it donated by interested patrons and business firms.

#### Commission needs

At the Library Commissions section, the secretaries of commissions of all six states came together. The question of interesting farm people in books was discussed. A concensus of opinion seemed to show that among publicity agencies, the radio and the farm journal were perhaps the most important.

A discussion of the need of more printed helps for the very small library brought the suggestion that the *Booklist* be asked to consider this question. The question as to whether certain library activities should be discussed brought a decision to have a survey in which commission secretaries should suggest policies or objects which they consider im-

portant, these suggestions to be tabulated and presented at the Midwinter meeting for further consideration.

Julia Robinson, in speaking of the Black Hawk County library experiment, suggested the possibility of continuing it thru a second year, if it was felt that it was desirable to give a longer period of service, before asking the county commissioners to take over its financial support.

#### Reference work

The Reference Work round-table, as is usual in most library meetings, necessitated a change to larger quarters. Mr. S. J. Carter, reference librarian of the Milwaukee public library, presiding, introduced Katherine Dame of the St. Paul public library. She read an excellent paper covering the points: What is reference work? Upon what sort of question should the librarian spend his time? Where, if at all, should he draw the line? Miss Dame suggested certain limitations to this service, both ethical and practical. Among the things supposed to be beyond the province of a reference librarian is research in law books and medical books, crossword puzzles and contests, information on the making of wine, telephone service to school children trying to shirk labor on their assignments. Whether or not librarians should give their time free to type long articles for patrons was another question which Miss Dame suggested as possibilities for the enlargement of service. On the other hand, she mentioned the use of special personal talents of members of the library staff, such as the translation of letters or the criticism of manuscripts, if too much time were not involved.

Mrs. Winifred Davis of the Wisconsin free library commission, gave a practical talk on "New and significant reference books." Her point of view was frankly that of the small or medium-sized library. For this she had pre-

pared a list of books pertaining to the most important reference tools which should be in such libraries. The relative merits of the *A. L. A. Catalog*, the *U. S. Catalog*, the *Subscription Books Bulletin*, and various encyclopedias brought much discussion.

An interesting discussion of the problems relating to schools and libraries were held by three different groups. (Reports of these will be found on page 56.)

Ruth A. Longden, president of the South Dakota library association, led the Small Public Libraries round-table on the discussion of "Relations between the public and the library." "Methods of developing library consciousness within a community," as presented by Mrs. Bernice H. Knight of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, laid stress upon individual friendliness in all contacts and on showing an interest in people and organizations and their affairs so that they in turn may become interested in the library and its concerns. In "Newspaper publicity for the small town library," Mrs. Evelyn S. Bray of Grinnell, Iowa, mentioned as particularly effective individual letters to new residents in the community.

In discussing "The Position of the librarian within the community," Dorothea Heins of Aberdeen, South Dakota, urged the establishment of personal relationships with people heading community work and civic affairs, and reading so as to know books as well as to be informed about them. "Go out of your way to be friendly," urged Miss Heins.

Agnes V. Johnson of Chisholm, Minnesota, called attention to the recent changes and trends in the book market: fewer and better books are being called for; reprints are considered a supplementary income by publishers; movies greatly increase the sale of reprints; altho there is a demand for the lowering of book price, low prices will not necessarily sell books; and more is spent a year for greeting cards than for books.

### Indiana and Ohio Joint Meetings

It was a very happy occasion when the Indiana library association, the Indiana Library Trustees association, and the Ohio library association met for a joint library conference in Dayton, Ohio, October 15-17, 1930.

The presidents of the three associations arranged the program: Marian A. Webb, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Sheridan Clyde, Elwood, Indiana; and Lillie Wulfekoetter, Cincinnati, Ohio. The local arrangements were directed by Paul North Rice, librarian, Dayton public library.

There were four general sessions. The topic of the Wednesday afternoon meeting was "The Librarian and the staff."

Dr. A. E. Bostwick, librarian, St. Louis public library, spoke as a librarian. He suggested that the title should be "The Librarian and the rest of the staff," as the librarian is a part of the staff rather than a separate entity. There are necessarily various grades of service which may form a hierarchy. However all staff members have most things in common. . . . A staff may lack organic unity. . . . Equality may have been stressed at the expense of precedence. He believes that no one on the staff should give an order to another staff member unless he understands why such an order is given. He suggested the experimental method—trying out proposed changes as an experiment before adopting them as a permanent policy. He felt too that group meetings should not be devoted to book reviews as there is plenty of opportunity to secure these from other sources, but to discussions of library procedure and professional practices. Proposed changes, e. g., the use of a new charging system, require preliminary study. He advocated the committee policy for such undertakings.

Hazel B. Warren of the Indiana state

library, represented the staff point of view. She said that she had come prepared to speak on the defensive, but had nothing further to say as Dr. Bostwick had covered it. There are three angles for consideration according to Miss Warren: 1) What we as assistants expect to give and get from the public; 2) What we assistants expect from each other; 3) What we assistants expect from the librarian. She stressed the necessity of adjustability as one of the qualifications for a library assistant. She also felt that salary discussions should not be taboo; that assistants are entitled not only to a living wage—one that meets the bare necessities—but a comfortable one, that the assistant may enjoy life at the present. Every library assistant needs outside activities, else she will become warped and dwarfed mentally.

Louis H. Buisch was the final speaker on the program. He gave the reactions of the public to the library staff. He said he was going to speak frankly and use forceful language. Altho the personnel of libraries has changed tremendously in the last few years, he claimed that he had never recovered from his small-boy hatred of visiting libraries and cemeteries. He told us that we were an unsmiling lot, that we were dignity personified, that we were cold toward patrons. In the last few months he has been forced to take charge of the National Cash Register Company's library, so now feels that he knows all the problems which confront librarians. He suggested that we brighten up our libraries with paint, that we make patrons patronize us frequently. He bade us remember that we have invited the patrons to the library and that we are the host or hostess at the library. He urged us to smile at the patron, to be courteous, pleasant and kind to patrons, to call the patrons by name, even by his first name if he

liked familiarity, and to be human to patrons.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Buisch's remarks, most of the speakers from the floor assured Mr. Buisch that he was wrong, that we were polite, courteous, and kind to patrons and called them by name whenever possible. They also informed him that it was consideration for, and demand from, other readers that forced us to keep the library quiet; and that it was only a lack of appropriations from the taxpayers which prevented us from painting the library walls each year.

The Ohio library association was host to the Indiana library association and the Indiana Library Trustees association at the second general session on Wednesday evening.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. James G. Heller of Cincinnati, who is a litterateur, music critic and pulpit orator. He chose for his subject "The Pen against the sword: the value of war literature." He characterized war as the most pressing question in the world; and a complex of problems. As a chaplain in France for more than a year and a half, he saw the havoc that was wrought. He limited himself to the discussion of two types of war literature: 1) Books that deal with the causes of the war such as the official documents of Russia, Germany and England e. g., *Le livre noire*, and the fringe of memoirs of officials. 2) Those books that deal with the character of the war, e. g., Remarque, *All quiet on the Western front*; Zweig, *The case of Sergeant Grischa*; Sassoon, *Memoirs of a fox-hunting man*; Hemingway, *Farewell to arms*; Aldington, *Death of a hero*; Barbusse, *Under fire*; Latzko, *Men at war*. He deplored the use of propaganda, perversion of the truth and the subsidization of the newspapers. The flood of war literature in the last few years is an example of the

gift that literature can bring to mankind. War literature is not waning but waxing year by year. There is an intensity of the urge to tell and of the public to read. Books speak for peace, but it is still an open question as to which will win, the pen or the sword.

The third general session followed the conference banquet on Thursday evening. Christine Colley, Dayton, gave a charming recital. The speaker on this occasion was John Langdon-Davies whose subject was "Man and his universe." Mr. Langdon-Davies' address was virtually a resume of his recent book of the same title.

The topic of the last general session on Friday afternoon was "The Book from publisher to reader." The speakers were: John Macrea, president, E. P. Dutton Company; Dorothy Gordon, editor of "Sing it yourself" and "Round the world in song"; Chalmers Hadley, librarian, Public library, Cincinnati; and Francis J. McCormick, Dayton. They represented respectively publisher, author, librarian, and reader.

Mr. Macrea narrated many interesting experiences in his career. He mentioned the need of a new copyright law in the United States, and urged the passage of the Vestal copyright bill. As more than 70 per cent of the new books sold in the United States are sold in the environs of New York, it is up to the Middle West to purchase thru local bookstores. The real problem is real books. We must have creators to provide them. Then we must support the publisher in his efforts to give us real books.

Dorothy Gordon is a singer of folk songs for children. Her books which combine the history, songs, stories, and costumes of the various countries, were written to fill a definite need. She gave a costume recital, the numbers being in two groups: English, Irish, and Continental songs, and American folk songs.

Mr. McCormick's paper told in a reasonable way what the public expects from a publisher. Among other things he believes that the imprint of a publisher should be a kind of voucher of minimum merit for the type of book it is on. He suggests the organization of an independent advisory board, representing the public, to pass on certain classes of manuscripts before these manuscripts be accepted by a publisher. This would prevent the publishing of a poor book by a well-known writer. Mr. McCormick asserts that a reading public will read good books if under-par books are not available.

Mr. Hadley decried the inclination which seems to be increasing in many libraries to place the emphasis in children's reading on books of fact, rather than on books of imagination and poetic fancy, which have stood the test thru generations of children.

Regarding reading of adults, Mr. Hadley said: "Libraries need fewer books on how to be beautiful tho dumb; how to speak with but little to say; how to succeed on a spoonful of brains, or how to be rich on a bankrupt life." "What we do need," he said, "are more books for the enrichment of life."

A forty-mile automobile drive in and around Dayton, showing the interesting and scenic places and the branch libraries, was arranged thru the courtesy of the Dayton public library.

There were numerous round tables, all of which had interesting programs and discussions. At the library trustees meetings on Wednesday, the speakers were Charles Cassell, trustee, Connersville, Indiana; James A. Green, trustee, Cincinnati; and Alice S. Tyler, Cleveland. Sheridan Clyde, president of the Indiana Library Trustees association, was chairman of the round table, Thursday morning. Harry M. Stoops, Brookville, presented "Organization problems"; Mrs. G. D. Haimbaugh, Rochester, "County ex-

tension" and Erdean F. McCloud, supervisor of branches, Fort Wayne, "Extension work in a city."

The College and University Libraries group, under direction of Maude Jeffrey, Ohio State University library, opened its meeting with a paper, "Our student assistants: are they worth while?" by Edna Davis, Ohio State University library. The paper based upon a questionnaire sent out to the leading American universities, touched important points pertaining to student help: method of selection, wages, consecutive or broken schedules, instruction in the use of the library, relative efficiency of student versus clerical help, and dependability. General conclusions drawn were that student help is for the most part economical and more valuable than clerical help, that by means of student help valuable recruits to library service are secured, and that the benefits from service derived by the students are very great.

Mr. F. F. Stone, research assistant in Adult Education, O. S. U., discussed "Alumni reading and the college library." This movement is still in the experimental stage. Vassar has probably gone farthest with it.

At the Special Libraries luncheon meeting, Grayce Hartley, librarian, Engineers Club library, Dayton, presided. The following subjects were discussed informally as being of particular interest to this group: Pamphlets and their classification; Lending of periodicals; Handbooks and reference books; Problems of old editions; Foreign publications; Things that we do in our library.

A Large Libraries meeting was held October 16, Louise Prouty, vice-librarian, Cleveland public library, presiding. Carl Vitz, librarian of the Toledo public library, in his paper, "Staff meetings and staff spirit," stated that next to fairness and justice on the part of the administration, the most important factors in keeping up staff spirit were staff meet-

ings. He divided them into three types: administrative, educational, and social. All meetings, he said, must be crisp and yet entertaining, both business-like and informal, with freedom for discussion, adverse criticism and correction of mistaken attitudes.

Amy Winslow, assistant-librarian, Indianapolis public library, discussed "The Staff committee as an agent in administration." She described three administrators: the benevolent despot, the easy-going executive who delegates authority but does not hold the reins, and the administrator who asks the staff to cooperate in management. The last librarian will appoint committees to do specified work and report at given dates. The committee reports may be presented at meetings of department heads or made to the librarian direct. Some questions handled by committees in Indianapolis have been "Classification—shall Cutter numbers be omitted?" "Shall borrowers' cards be abolished?" and "Shall the library maintain a training class?" Staff committees should be composed of representatives of different grades in the service and members should be selected for ability. The result, according to Miss Winslow, is that the librarian gets the ideas of those close to the public. He also has opportunity to revalue his staff members. They broaden their outlook and are more sympathetic to each other.

The discussion, opened by Miss Sargeant-Smith of Cleveland, was well attended and those present were intensely interested because the subjects were fresh and practical and their presentation was frank and comprehensive.

The Small Libraries meeting was directed by Miriam Netter, librarian, Public library, Warren, Indiana. Marie T. Brown, librarian, Public library, Conneaut, Ohio, read a paper "Building up a reading public" in which she stressed service to factories, business men and

schools. Priscilla J. MacArthur, librarian, Public library, Huntington, Indiana, gave a splendid talk on "Publicity—ways and means." Margaret Trott, librarian, Public library, Mansfield, Ohio, talked on "Children's book week and its opportunities," telling what had been done in Mansfield. Katherine Frazee, librarian, Public library, Seymour, Indiana, presented "Outstanding books of the year for a small library."

The Hospital Libraries round-table, a luncheon meeting with Mr. C. W. Sumner, librarian, Public library, Youngstown, Ohio, chairman, was opened by Miss Stringer, hospital librarian, Public library, Fort Wayne, Indiana, outlining the service as it is organized there. Alice Dunlap, Public library, Cincinnati, spoke on "Why establish hospital service." She stressed: the humanitarian purpose, the therapeutic value of books, publicity derived from hospital service, the ease with which funds for same are secured, and the human contacts with patients. Inez Crandall, head of Extension department, Public library, Evansville, Indiana, in her paper on "Service, personnel and patients" told how hospital library service originated in Evansville. Marion Cable, head, Hospital work, Youngstown, Ohio, likened the hospital librarian to the traveling salesman of the library in a paper on "Some phases of organization and administration." She urged all libraries to begin this service.

The Cataloging round-table was a luncheon meeting. Mrs. Virginia Williams, head, Catalog department, Public library, Fort Wayne, Indiana, presided. Bertha M. Schneider, catalog librarian, Ohio State University, read a paper on "Coöperation, coördination and correlation." Marie Peters, Indianapolis public library, discussed "Filing perplexities." The discussion included: Inventory routine and follow-up; Statistics; Disposal of shelf and other cards for discarded books; Transfer of books from

one department or agency to another; Shelf list cards; Classification query card.

The Branch Libraries round-table was directed by Winifred Riggs, Toledo public library.

Lyndell Martling, Gary public library, read a paper on "Branch publicity" covering these points: Librarians suggestions to patrons; color scheme for display and posters; effective poster wording; ribbon arrangement of shelves; novel uses of book jackets; special collections of books; work with local women's clubs; active participation in community affairs; survey of library borrowers; new ideas in newspaper publicity.

Vera Morgan, branch librarian, Indianapolis public library, in presenting the subject of "Branch reference work" emphasized the fact that there has been little professional literature concerning this phase of library work, and she brought out many pertinent questions in regard to reference work and reference books in branch libraries. The budget of a branch librarian: should it duplicate expensive sets of reference books which should probably be in the central library? The relation between the branch reference work and the central reference department? Qualifications of a reference worker were also discussed by Miss Morgan.

Katherine Kuechle, Young People's librarian, Cleveland, in discussing "Branch work with young people" told of her own experience in the valuable experimental work which has been done there with the "Teen age" group in the way of clubs and by personal work of a free lance worker in the adult department whose particular interest lies in serving this group.

At the County Libraries round-table meeting, Bertha Ashby, librarian, Public library, Bloomington, Indiana, presided. Mary Hardy, Brumback library

of Van Wert County, gave a resumé of county library history in Ohio.

Bess Lanham, librarian of the Newport-Vermilion County library, Indiana, told of her experiences in establishing a new county library this year. The money having been voted by the commissioners without petition, Miss Lanham found one of her main duties is to educate the people to the value of the library, its manner of working, and what it hopes to accomplish. Vermilion County is a small county giving much individual interest. She stated that they had made many scrap books for younger children and that a book truck would be necessary to give the best service desirable.

Mrs. Margaret W. Thayer, head of the Cuyahoga County library under the Cleveland public library, talked on the subject "From librarian to patron." She advised the avoidance of technicalities in the organization of the library, and the development of contacts with patrons. The choice of the library personnel is a first and fundamental consideration. The librarians should fit into their work because they have the personality which will make contact with patrons easy, develop the coöperative spirit of the staff, and give leadership in the community. They should have a strong background of training and finally, to be successful county workers, they must be interested in that particular job. The Cuyahoga County department had found it possible to conduct a summer school for local branch or station librarians and they had often brought them together for discussion and conference. These had proved most important in developing local people as assistants in stations and had made it easy for the supervisors to convey advice and suggestions under the best circumstances.

The State and Local History round table was led by Harlow Lindley of Ohio. Mr. A. C. Curtis of Cincinnati, in his address "A stimulant to historical inter-

est" urged librarians to look over carefully all old books, pamphlets, and papers which they could secure for things of possible historical interest.

George J. Blazier, librarian, Marietta College, in a paper on "The Library and local history," stressed the library acting as a storehouse of local historical material, and urged librarians to watch for this material. Informal discussion followed the reading of the papers.

The Ohio library association held a special session for those interested in libraries operating under the school district law. Mr. Taft of Cincinnati explained how the new tax law will affect such libraries.

An organization of library trustees, similar to the Indiana Library Trustees association, was formed by those Ohio library trustees at the conference. The officers elected were: President, Charles R. Wilson, Stowe; vice-president, Mrs. J. P. Mollenkopf, Van Wert; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. P. H. Flynn, Xenia.

The new officers of the Indiana Library Trustees association are:

President, Arthur Fisher, Gary; vice-president, Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Bloomington; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Grace Price, West Lafayette; members of the Executive board: Sheridan Clyde, Elwood; Mrs. J. L. Fitten, Mt. Vernon; Mrs. Henry Barnhart, Rochester; Charles Cassel, Connersville.

The Indiana library association chose the following officers:

President, L. L. Dickerson, librarian, Public library, Indianapolis; vice-president, Mabel Deeds, librarian, Public library, Oxford; secretary, Grace Walker, Public library, Evansville; treasurer, Lois Ringo, librarian, Public library, Anderson; member of Loan Fund board, Eva Peck, Public library, Ft. Wayne; member of the A. L. A. Council, Marian Webb, Public library, Ft. Wayne.

The Ohio library association elected the following officers:

President, Paul North Rice, librarian, Public library, Dayton; vice-presidents, E. N. Manchester, librarian, Ohio State University, Columbus; Corrine Metz, Reader's bureau, Public library, Akron; Helen I. Kramer, librarian, Public library, Marion; secretary, Ethel McDowell, librarian, Public library, Ashtabula; treasurer, George J. Blazier, librarian, Marietta College.

ELSIE F. PACK, Secretary  
Ohio library association

### Interesting Things in Print

The Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, University of Virginia, has issued *Monograph No. 5*, "Bibliography of Virginia History since 1865," by Lester J. Cappon.

The 1930 edition of *A Yearbook of Railroad Information* will doubtless prove useful, from time to time, as a ready reference for authoritative facts relating to the railroad industry. A copy may be had on request to Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald, 143 Liberty Street, New York City.

The Century Company, publishers of the work of the eminent poet, Cale Young Rice, has issued a booklet of some 50 pages, *The Poetry and Prose of Cale Young Rice*, giving a wealth of appraisals and opinions of Mr. Rice's books from a multitude of sources, arranged under the titles of the volumes.

Section 5 of the Preliminary edition of the *List of Serial Publications of Foreign Governments* has just been sent to the libraries that are checking. The last sections will be issued early in the coming year. Work on the Final edition, which will incorporate a record of holdings and the new titles reported, will begin in January.

Libraries which have not received copies of the Preliminary edition and which wish to have their holdings re-

corded in the Final edition are urged to communicate at once with the editor, Winifred Gregory, at the New York public library.

An interesting presentation of the contents of the scheme, Library work for college women, was given in *The University of Buffalo Studies* for August, 1930. In the 10 occupations listed for women, outside of teaching, library work claimed the largest number—24 per cent, tho the salaries were not so high as that of teachers.

Every student of music and every lover of "the symphony concert" will be glad to know A. C. McClurg & Company, Chicago, have put out a revised and enlarged edition of the Standard Concert Guide, brought up to date in contents both in "classical music and fine tunes."

That musical pioneer in Chicago, George P. Upton, did a worthy thing in the first two editions and his work remains in the new Guide practically as he presented it, but Felix Borowski has done another fine thing by adding to the Guide the wonderful later things of lighter order, studied and enjoyed by junior orchestras, which beyond question will mark the way to higher planes by these young musicians later.

The autumn number of the *University of Edinburgh Journal* contains an interesting sketch of the life work of Sir James M. Barrie, lately inducted into the chancellorship of the University.

Sir James is a graduate of the University, and the progress of his career from the time he entered as a youth of 20 to the present time makes interesting reading. His speech, on accepting the chancellorship, is one of the characteristic things which he has done all his life in that it contains theory, philosophy, opinion, facts, descriptions, advice, without being so named, but quite as effective as if they had been, gripping, as always, the attention of his readers.

### Books

Order Work for Libraries and Book Selection are two contributions to *Library Curriculum Studies* by Francis K. W. Drury. One who knows of the serious student days of Mr. Drury, followed by almost a quarter of a century of growing experience, will appreciate his books on these two subjects, which have been his major engagement in all that while, and must attribute a lack of understanding and appreciation of their merit to other reasons than close scrutiny and study of these two volumes.

In Order Work for Libraries, one will see the meticulous care with which every phase of the process is treated, from a definition of order work to the reports of all work that is done in placing one or one thousand volumes on the shelves. That Mr. Drury's characteristic light touch is used in no wise lessens the value of what he has to say.

Mr. Drury's experience, before referred to, was an equally valuable training for his exposition on the subject of Book Selection. Here will come up the age-old debate on what should and should not be within the precincts devoted to the safe custody of safe books, and it is to be expected that those who think their pronouncement is the alpha and omega on book selection find some things in the volume that they would set down as different, and so they would, but unfortunately, they were not chosen to set out either of these two subjects in the series of *Library Curriculum Studies*.

Because it is so impossible to separate one's personal opinion from one's interested opinion, this writer would say that some very good material was overlooked in the bibliographical lists to be found in the pages of certain periodicals and which if used in these lists, might have added interest if not luster to the subjects.

Library of Congress added 22 books to its stock for every hour of last year.

Out of her protracted stay in Europe, Frances Jenkins Olcott has begun to send the fruit. The folktales with which the German land is saturated proved a prolific field for the absorbing imagination of Frances Jenkins Olcott, and the world of children's books will be the richer for it.

A new book, "Wonder tales from Goblin hills" (Longmans), has recently appeared. Miss Olcott has done no finer work for the help of those whose business it is to *understandingly* choose books for children than in her preface which she terms "a little study in folk fancy." Going into a new realm of German folkland, which she calls one of the richest in the world both as to form and variety, she selects the local traditions from palace to woodcutter's huts and weaves them into most fascinating tales of the Fatherland. This she does in her own fascinating style, stepping around, if not thru, the tales of the Brothers Grimm and their class.

As she lists the stories in her "Wonder tales from Goblin hills" and the region which they cover, she gives to the student of good literature for children a contribution of a new field, or a revival of an old one, toward the legends and stories of Thuringia, Bavaria, Silesia, Saxony, Pomerania, and Prussia. She gives a taste of the German classic tales a bit beyond the real child. At the same time, the "Wonder tales from Goblin hills" prepares him to fittingly enter the exhaustless field of legend and story from heathen god to house goblin, which later will give a better understanding of the folk literature which treats of life and connected hope.

Miss Olcott's gifts thus far from her study have given a valuable contribution to juvenile literature in the "Wonder tales from Fairy Isles," followed now by this "Wonder tales from Goblin hills." The latter closes with a "tiny history of German wonder tales" and with "the tiny

dictionary" which helps one to understand and thoroly enjoy this book.

Book Selection, by Elva L. Bascom, No. 16 in the *Manual of Library Economy Series*, has just been issued in a revised edition.

Principles of selection are discussed by Miss Bascom in relation to the reader as well as to the book. In talking of the actual practice of selection, she stresses printed aids, the book fund, free material, quick versus deliberate buying, and the special problems of choosing periodicals and children's books. She also indicates the importance of a knowledge of editions and publishers. (35c.)

A Child's Garden of Verses, by Robert Louis Stevenson, has been issued in a color plate edition by Albert Whitman & Company. The colored plates are beautiful, the type is attractive, but the calendar paper used makes the book rather heavy for little children.

Another Whitman book that is both attractive and useful in history is The Unknown Indian, by Gertrude Bell Browne, illustrated by David Thomas Vernon. It is the story of a brave, young Indian whose greatest exploit is told in tradition, but to whom historical credit has not been given owing to the tribal custom that all distinction must be awarded to the chief. This will not be a popular or lasting book in the children's library because the paper makes it too heavy.

Another volume with the same fault is the Whitman book, Real Legends of New England, by G. Waldo Browne, illustrated by Alexander Key. It is a very good boy's book, but again, too heavy to pass muster.

Another beautifully illustrated book published by Albert Whitman & Company is In All France—Children in Town and Country—by Anatole France, translated by Dr. A. G. Wipperfurth and illustrated by Lucille Enders.

"The Librarians' Subscription Catalog and Guide to American Periodicals" (116 p.), just published by the F. W. Faxon Company, includes 4,000 periodicals, giving price and how often issued. An alphabetical list of 659 American periodicals covering all that are included in eight of the general periodical indexes, showing in which index each magazine may be found, what and how many volumes were published in 1930, how many numbers make up a volume, and all information concerning the title page and index is given.

The booklet will be sent free to any librarian by the F. W. Faxon Company, 83 Francis Street, Boston, Mass.

A number of unusually attractive books for the holidays have been sent out by the Beckley-Cardy Company, Blacky Daw—The Story of a Pet Crow—as told by herself, has the charm that such animal stories have when they are well done as this undoubtedly is. Peter Makes Good is a dog story by Gertrude Thomas, but the stories of Peter, interesting as they were, left five times as much room in the book for "The Tattlers" which are stories about other dogs quite as interesting and believable as Peter.

Stories for very little folks, those who are just beginning to like to hear tales or to read them for themselves, are Tales From Story-Town, by Mina Pearl Ashton, Children of Our Wilds, by Lou Villinger, and Tambalo and Other Stories of Far Lands, by Lide and Alison.

China, by Eunice Tietjens, a recent volume in the series *Burton Holmes Travel Stories*, has been published by the Wheeler Publishing Company, Chicago. The set of Burton Holmes travel talks and pictures will be useful and helpful to children's librarians and school librarians. A "reading knowledge" at least of other lands is desirable for young people.

## Library Schools

### Drexel Institute

The first term of the school year came to an end, December 18, which was celebrated as usual as Founder's Day. The second term will open January 5.

The routine of the first quarter has been diversified by the presence of out-of-town lecturers, notably the visit of Sarah Askew who spoke on "State expansion thru county libraries." Another view of county library work was offered by Dorothy R. Varian, Drexel '28, librarian of Chester County, Pa.

The class attended the meeting of the Pennsylvania library club, November 19, at the Free library of Philadelphia, and heard Dr. Walton Brooks McDaniel of the University of Pennsylvania, who gave an illustrated lecture, "In Italy with the author and the hero of the Aeneid."

Dorothy Litchfield, Drexel '25, has been elected president of the Drexel Institute Library School association for the ensuing year.

Dorothea C. Baxter, '30, has been appointed librarian of the Theological library of Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

Orpha P. Hangen, '30, received the appointment as librarian of the High School, Morrisville, Pa.

*Note:* Thru a typographical error in the December number of *LIBRARIES*, the appointments of Genevieve Geiger, L. Valeta King, Helen D. Subers and Leah M. Schueren were listed under graduates of Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh. Appreciating this compliment, we yet insist that they are Drexel graduates and should be in the Drexel column.

ANNE W. HOWLAND  
Director

### Emory University

The Graduates' association of the Emory University library school celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the school, November 24. The occasion was a double celebration in that it also marked the transition of the school from the Carnegie library of

Atlanta to Emory University, with the status of an independent professional school of graduate rank.

A number of special guests were present, as well as the members of the faculty of Emory University. Sarah C. N. Bogle, assistant secretary of the A. L. A., made the principal address in which she emphasized impressions received in contacts during a recent European trip, finishing with the statement that all eyes are turned toward the American library as a proven example of practical accomplishment.

Particularly warm tribute was paid by the meeting to Mrs. Anne Wallace Howland, founder and first director of the school, and to Tommie Dora Barker, for many years the guiding genius of the school and recently appointed as an important factor in the development of libraries in the Southeast.

The occasion gave an opportunity of welcoming the new dean of the school, Clara E. Howard.

#### University of Minnesota

There are 127 students registered in the school for the winter quarter. Of these, about 70 are full-time students; the others, part-time. They come from seven states of the Union, and Norway and Czechoslovakia are represented by one student each. Thirty-five are graduates of approved colleges, 26 are in full senior standing, 23 are taking the limited amount of work permitted juniors in the College of Education, while three are "unclassified" students admitted because of special qualifications.

#### New York State College

The New York State College for Teachers library school at Albany has an enrollment of 60 students.

Madeline F. Gilmour, Syracuse '25, has joined the faculty. Miss Gilmour is a graduate of Cornell University and has had wide and varied experience both as a teacher and as a practical librarian.

The library school is now located in one of the new group of college buildings opened in 1929. It had occupied quarters formerly part of the New York State library school. The equipment and materials to which it had fallen heir have now become part of the permanent equipment of the present school.

The opening of the Milne High School library in another of the new college buildings at about the same time led to the appointment of Marion W. Redway, N. Y. S. '24, as librarian. She serves, in addition, as critic teacher for the library school seniors, each of whom does an assignment of field work in the library.

MARTHA C. PRITCHARD

#### Pratt Institute

The school had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. R. R. Bowker as the third visitor in the lecture course. Mr. Bowker made real and vivid the early days of the American Library Association by personal and often humorous reminiscences of its founders.

Mary Gould Davis of the New York public library, gave two talks on methods and sources in story telling in December, preliminary to the elective course with practice in telling stories to be given in the second term.

We were so fortunate as to secure a talk from Marion Horton who stopped in New York for a few days on her way from London to Los Angeles.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE

Vice-director

The library school of the Public library of Los Angeles, California, has been recognized by the California State Board of Education. Graduates of the school who have the required number of pedagogical units and a college degree may now secure a special state certificate in librarianship. The Los Angeles library "consumes" the product of its school.

## Department of School Libraries

*It is as important that we should have good books as that we should have good company.*

### Reviews of Children's Books<sup>1</sup>

Clara M. Barnes, children's librarian,  
Public library, Boise, Idaho

Selecting books for a children's room is more of a task than the general public realizes or appreciates. When the boys and girls, parents, teachers and others come in and find a group of new books conveniently displayed—all clean and shiny, like children at a party—they always give them an eager welcome. But little do they realize that each one of those titles has been carefully considered and selected out of a great mass of material that comes off the press each year for children. Little do they know how certain titles have to be weighed and considered as to their value in comparison with other titles, and with a limited book budget in mind.

Many factors have to enter in to the decision in regard to any one book:

- The needs of your particular community
- Will the book be of interest in this part of the country, or in your town?

- The size of your library

Is the book practical for a library of this size? Some books may be good purchases for large libraries, but are not necessary in smaller libraries.

- The needs of your book collection

Perhaps certain classes of books have been overstressed in former purchases, and you need to balance your collection, etc.

- The price of the book must often be the deciding factor

- The durability of the book

Reinforced bindings take care of this for children's books, usually, but impractical covers and general make-up must be considered also.

- The worthiness of the book

Does it have literary value, is its information accurate, etc.?

This last consideration is the most important of all. All other things aside, this is really the basis on which we must make our decision. And when you think

of the size of the field, the quantities of books that are now on the market for children, you feel that it is an *important* decision. Fortunately help is at hand, and we do not need to depend entirely upon our own wisdom.

### Review periodicals

*The Three Owls* is the name of a page devoted to children's books, which appears weekly in *Books*, published by the *New York Herald Tribune*. It is a literary magazine of high standing, and the subscription price is \$2. The page entitled *The Three Owls* is edited by Anne Carroll Moore who is one of the most reliable sources of information today in the field of children's books. She tells delightfully of her feelings when she was first asked to edit this page, and of how she got her idea for the name from the owls on the weather vane of the Children's library at Westbury. Of course, with such a capable person to edit the page the selection of books would be uniformly good, and it has therefore been of very great value and assistance to children's librarians and others interested in good books for children. Miss Moore numbers among her contributors and critics, many people prominent in library and literary work.

It goes without saying that her own reviews and editorial comments are good. She has the strength of her convictions, and is likely to say what she thinks. She praises good work generously, but does not hesitate to criticize when she sees a need for it. For example, when Lofting's book, *Doctor Dolittle* in the Moon came out, her review of it appeared under the heading, "Spreading it thinner," and she said, "Doctor Dolittle has been running thin for some time." She went on to say that Mr. Lofting was not

<sup>1</sup> Read at Idaho state library meeting, Boise, May 23, 1930.

yet equipped for a flight to the moon, and closed her review with the rather malicious remark that she hoped he would fall into one of the craters of the moon! (Oct. 14, '29). Another example showing the fairness of her criticism is to be found in the issue for May 4, '30, where she reviews a group of picture books, among them Lois Lenski's latest, *The Washington Picture Book*. Miss Moore commends her especially for her delightful picture of the Easter Monday egg rolling on the White House lawn, and says that the whole book is more effective and amusing than the one on New York, *The Wonder City*. Then she tells us that the color printing is not entirely successful in either book, and that *The Three Owls* wish that Miss Lenski would draw her Jimmy and Joan with more of a sense of life and fun, that they are properties rather than personalities, and bear no intelligent relation to the sights they see, the adventures they have and the children they represent.

This page offers a great variety of material. Sometimes there are groups of books:

The group of picture books just mentioned in the number of May 4, under the heading "For May days and June"

"A little group of nature books" in the number for May 18

Sometimes it contains timely editorials:

The number for May 18 tells about the new list "Children's books from twelve countries" prepared by the Section for work with children, A. L. A.

Sometimes large reproductions of the illustrations of a certain book are included:

The illustration included in the number for April 27 of a German picture book (*Die Arche Noah*) gives more of an idea of that book than any amount of comment about it would give.

And of course the book reviews that appear are always valuable.

This department proved to be so valuable that it was worth preserving in book form. In 1925 the first edition of Miss Moore's book, *The Three Owls*,

was published, bringing together in convenient form, the reviews and editorials which had been appearing in the paper from week to week. There is also a later edition, published in 1928. This is a very valuable book to have in any children's room, not only for reference but to put into the hands of parents, teachers, and others who wish and need to know more about children's books.

*The Horn Book* is another source of help which can be depended upon. This refreshing little magazine is published by The Bookshop for Boys and Girls (Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 270 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Subs. price \$1) It appears four times a year. In addition to its excellent reviews of current books, it contains many interesting things about the authors and artists, making it a very valuable addition to the juvenile magazine lists in any library. As an example of the sort of thing this little periodical does, let me mention briefly some of the things that are to be found in the number for Feb. '30:

Article on contemporary book illustration by Lynd Ward

A sketch of Eleanor Farjeon, author of *Martin Pippin in the Apple Orchard*, *Italian Peepshow*, etc.

Review of a new book on aviation—*Sky High, A History of Aviation*, by Hodgins & Magoun

Three very interesting articles about Hitty, by Rachel Field, the author; Dorothy Lathrop, the illustrator; Alice Barrett, of the Bookshop

A sketch of Helen Coale Crew, author of *Saturday's Children*, *The Trojan Boy*, etc.

An article by Eric P. Kelly about "The City of a thousand secrets"—Vilno, Poland—which is the scene of his new book, *The Blacksmith of Vilno*, illustrated by Angela Pruszyńska who illustrated *The Trumpeter of Krakow*

Review of *The Romance of Antar*, by Eunice Tietjens

I have not mentioned all that is to be found in this number of *The Horn Book*, but certainly this is enough to convince anyone that it is worth while.

*The Saturday Review* contains occasional reviews of children's books. It is

necessary to be a little discriminating, however, in using it as a guide. Here we see the importance of the *signed review*. It makes a great deal of difference, sometimes, who writes the review. Of course, when you have been working with children's books for years, you learn to know the worth of the different authors, illustrators and publishers, and that all helps in forming a correct judgment of a book. But it is very difficult, even at that, sometimes, because so many things have to be taken into consideration, and authors do not always produce work of the same merit.

The Section for work with children sponsored a series of articles in the *Elementary English Review* which were very good, and represented a movement on the part of this section to cooperate with other agencies in making *good* books for children more widely known.

From time to time, groups of children's books are reviewed in the *Bookman*. These come in the form of an article entitled "A Christmas book-warming for young people" or some such caption. The comment about any one book is usually quite brief, the idea being to cover as many books as possible, apparently, an "omnibus review," as Miss Moore would say. The comments are often quite clever, sometimes not, according to the reviewer. But the *Bookman* is not so very helpful as a guide for actual book purchase (for children's books).

*The Wisconsin Library Bulletin* contains each month very well selected lists of children's books, with good annotations. Some libraries order far in advance of these lists and consider them too slow to be of much real help. But for a great many libraries, it is perhaps just as well not to be in too great a hurry to buy, and these lists are very reliable and helpful, especially for small libraries for which they are intended.

### Children's magazines

One might reasonably expect to find reliable reviews of children's books in the magazines published especially for them. But while some of these magazines do publish lists and reviews of books, here again, the selection of titles is not to be trusted as a rule.

*Child Life* carries a page entitled Our Book Friends, which is devoted to children's books. It is edited by Susan Wilbur, associate editor of the *Chicago Evening Post Literary Review*. The reviews are brief, and not very valuable from a library point of view. The inclusion of titles is fairly good, but not to be followed for library purchase.

*American Girl*<sup>1</sup> (Girl Scouts) used to carry groups of reviews under such headings as "Books for your summer library", "Shopping for books before Christmas", etc. The reviews were arranged by May Lamberton Becker of *The Reader's Guide* and *Saturday Review*, and written especially to appeal to older girls. Her selection of titles was not altogether satisfactory to follow for library purchase, and the reviews not of great value from a library standpoint.

Occasional groups of reviews by Helen Elmira Waite appear in *Everygirl's* (Camp Fire Girls).

"What's what in Christmas presents" (December '29)

"Tickets for Europe" (February '30)

These articles are breezy, meant to appeal especially to girls; the comments on any one book are brief. Titles included are good, many of them, but this is not a safe guide to follow.

*Youth's Companion* before it combined with the *American Boy* used to give occasional groups of reviews, which were not valuable from a library point of view, but at least were an attempt.

*The American Boy* (and *Youth's Com-*

<sup>1</sup> *American Girl* is not on our magazine list at present and we did not have recent copies to examine in preparing this paper.

panion) seems to be entirely neglecting this field, and the spirit of the fine old *Youth's Companion* seems to have altogether disappeared.

*The Open Road for Boys* gives some reviews occasionally, but they are of no value to us at present.

*Boys' Life* is neglecting the field entirely.

The reviews which appear in *St. Nicholas* are written by the members of the St. Nicholas League, that is, the contributions are all by young people under 18. They are written by young people, to appeal to young people. They are very well written, some of them, and they are attractively gotten up with headings that whet the curiosity.

Hillyer, Child's Geography of the World  
"From Kalamazoo to Timbuctoo"  
(April, '30)

Cannon, The Pueblo Girl

"Indian magic and Spanish pikes"  
(April, '30)

Laughlin, Where It All Came True In  
France

"A wonderful aid in traveling" (May, '30)

Mathews, Boy Scouts Year Book, 1929  
"Something every Boy Scout should have" (May, '30)

Here, again, however the list of titles is quite inclusive, and contains many that we should not think it worth while to purchase for the library. The reviews in *St. Nicholas*, while they are interesting, are not of value to us in making our selection.

This narrows it down, really, to the following:

Lists prepared by state commissions  
*The Three Owls*, appearing weekly in  
Books

*The Horn Book*

*The Elementary English Review*  
(articles)

*The Bookman* and *The Saturday Review* (these two to be used with discretion, with emphasis upon the signed review)

*The Wisconsin Library Bulletin*

Sometimes the only way to be sure of

a book, even by a trusted author, is to read it ourselves and see if it is up to standard. Most publishers are willing to send books on approval for this purpose, and many libraries follow that plan. By doing this when it is feasible, and by depending upon only the most reliable reviews, we can keep our standard of selecting books for the juvenile department high, as it should be, and not admit to our shelves any little raggamuffins that we may be ashamed to recognize later on.

#### White House Conference on Child Health and Protection

The White House conference, attended by some 3,000 experts and specialists in work with children, was held in Washington, November 19-22.

President Hoover opened the session with a memorable speech which was heard not only by the 3,000 persons present but by a radio audience numbering millions.

"There has not been before," he said, "the summation of knowledge and experience such as lies before this conference. There has been no period when it could be undertaken with so much experience and background. The Nation looks to you to derive from it positive, definite, guiding judgments. But greater than the facts and the judgments, more fundamental than all, we need the vision and inspired understanding to interpret these facts and put them into practice. I know that this group has the vision and the understanding, and you are the picked representatives of the people who are thus endowed. It will rest with you to light the fires of that inspiration in the general public conscience, and from conscience lead it into action."

The delegates who attended the sessions are going back to their communities in every state in the Union, fired with the inspiration gained by listening to speakers who had the gift of setting

forth in a convincing and altogether delightful manner the carefully authenticated facts they presented. The question now facing them is how are these facts to be translated into action.

Secretary Davis said, "The White House conference on Child Health and Protection will be of interest only to historians unless its findings are translated into action on behalf of the millions of American children."

The libraries have indeed a responsibility in helping to translate into action these findings, by utilizing the material already issued and giving it publicity.

During the three days, November 19-22, section meetings, breakfasts, luncheons and dinners were held, at which the subjects committee members have been working on for 15 months were discussed. To assist in coordinating the ideas advanced by individual sections, each delegate was given a printed preliminary digest of committee reports. Nearly 300 of the 600 pages of this digest were devoted to the subject, "Education and training."

This thought-compelling compilation contains much material of interest to workers in libraries, which next to schools and colleges have the greatest educational influence on the lives of the people.

In that portion of the report dealing with "The Infant and pre-school child," there are many suggestions as to the type of reading which should be furnished for the use of mothers.

The report of the committee on "The School child" points to the need for the gathering of data by libraries on the building, equipment, fire prevention, heating, ventilating, lighting and sanitary conditions of school plants, on successfully conducted school lunches, on the preparation of lists of authoritative volumes on child health, and on the assembling of data on local industries for the use of vocational guidance counselors.

The librarian who reads the report on "Recreation and physical education" will, at the proper season, display a map showing the recreational areas of her neighborhood in connection with which she will undoubtedly feature books on indoor and outdoor games and sports.

In the report on "Community coöperation" occurs the pertinent suggestion that what is needed to make the work effective is an "enlightened public opinion." Here is where the work of the libraries will count.

The committee on "Youth outside the home and school" provides important data on churches, girls' agencies, boys' work, neighborhood agencies, motion pictures and theatres, commercial amusements, radio, camping and reading.

It will be the duty and privilege of librarians to become thoroly acquainted with the contents of the volumes which will soon be published under the auspices of the conference and to advertise them so effectively that their circulation will rival that of other non-fiction "best sellers."

Dr. Barnard, director of the conference, in his foreword to the preliminary volume writes: "We approach the conference with the conviction that there is a large public hungry for just the kind of concrete facts and guidance which this conference offers. However solicitous the attitude of the public may be, it will need intelligent stimulation and guidance." Surely libraries are well fitted to give the stimulation and guidance which Dr. Barnard rightly considers so vital to the successful outcome of the conference's work.

EDITH GUERRIER

Boston, Mass.

The library division of the Office of Education, Washington, D. C., has compiled a "Bibliography of Research Studies in Education, 1928-29," which has been released as *Bulletin No. 23*. It comprises 275 pages of references.

### Boy Scout Reading

Vera J. Prout, Children's department,  
Public library, Kansas City, Mo.

A very interesting experiment is being worked out in the Public library, Kansas City, Missouri, made possible thru a recent action of the local Boy Scout council. Realizing the influence which good books and the reading habit play in the life of a boy, these men felt that the national "Merit Badge for Reading" was not furnishing all the impetus needed. A reading committee was authorized to determine how the use of books might be fostered and the merit badge idea expanded with greater effect among our own boys. Serving with this committee were the librarian of the Public library and the educational director of the Boy Scouts. It was decided to inaugurate a local reading program and book badge, with the hope that it might have a far wider than local interest. The new plan is designed to include every Scout, even a "Tenderfoot," instead of waiting until he is a Second Class Scout; but it does not prevent his getting the national merit badge when he is ready for it. The requirements of the program are as follows:

- 1) Any Boy Scout registered in the Kansas City council is eligible for this program.
- 2) The program consists of reading a minimum of six books during any period of three months.
- 3) These books are to be taken from a selected list of 400 books chosen by the reading committee of the Kansas City council with the aid of the Public library.
- 4) This list of books may be obtained from the main or branch libraries, Scout headquarters and scoutmasters.
- 5) The Scout must have or secure a library card.
- 6) He must secure a book badge registration card from a librarian at the main or any branch library. This card must be signed by a librarian upon completion and review of the reading of one or more books.
- 7) This book badge registration card is to be turned in at Scout headquarters to obtain the book badge.
- 8) The badge will be presented at a Court of Honor.

- 9) There is no limit to the number of book badges which a Scout may obtain.

The first task of the library was to prepare a book list that might be used as a guide, and this was done by the Boys' and Girls' department. The book reviews submitted for the national badge had not been presented in great numbers, but one thing they had shown forcibly; and we realized more than ever the fact that there are a great number of boys whom we have never reached, despite the fact that we are serving thousands and really influencing their reading. Some of the books reported on were rather appalling, causing dismay alike to the children's librarians who received them and, when they were refused, to the boy who handed them in. A great deal of tact was necessary to convince him that there could be books more worthy of consideration, and to prove our point by finding him one he could appreciate.

With this experience in mind we approached the making of this list. The good reader gave us no concern beyond providing some things which he is sure to like, but a great deal of that was put on the boy who has read very little and very poorly. For the benefit of these we included, under the heading "Other good books," many titles popular in type which will never pass muster as literature. They are merely bait which we hope will soon be outgrown by the boy to whom they make their present appeal. Nothing below the library standard of inclusion is there but we must always have some stepping stones. The other divisions of the list, borrowed from the national requirements, are "Some standard books" and "Some phases of scouting," with a very liberal interpretation of each phrase. In a list of 400 titles it is manifestly impossible to more than skim the surface of books for boys, and in our examination we will accept any other books of equal merit.

After the lists were distributed and the campaign launched by the educational director of the Boy Scouts, it was found that the response from the scoutmasters was very slow in coming. With a majority of them it was just one more thing added to the many already required. Something must be done to "sell" the idea to those directly responsible for its administration. To meet this situation, the Scout troops were divided into groups and assigned to the branch library nearest their meeting place. The branch children's librarian, all of whom are "councillors," issued a verbal invitation to each of these scoutmasters to come to the library on a given evening and talk over the reading program. The attendance the first evening exceeded expectations, altho some of them wondered what it could all be about. The children's librarian gave an informal talk on the value of reading and suggested some ways of interesting boys in books. The head of the department talked about the list, the interest displayed by the boys and the part the library plays in this new project. The chairman of the reading committee and the educational director talked from their angles and drew the men into an animated discussion of the subject and ways and means of promoting it. Similar group meetings are planned for every branch in the city where there are Scout troops, and if they all end on as enthusiastic a note as the first one the problem of the scoutmasters' attitude is easily solved.

Our last school visits were being made just after the lists were ready and in each of the upper grades the boys were told about the plan and given lists. Posters were put up in our Boys' and Girls' rooms and we talked to the Scouts with whom we came in contact. Our efforts met an immediate response, which promises great possibilities as the idea becomes more generally known. An unexpected number of entries have been

made and two boys have turned in their first group of six books.

When the national merit badge was first started, each branch children's librarian was made a councillor which made it much easier to handle than having only one for the entire city. The same plan is being used with the local program. Upon entering, the Scout is given a card upon which is written his name, address, library card number and telephone number. A duplicate is kept in our file. On the card is room for the list of books read, when reviewed and by whom. When he has completed his six books, the boy hands his card in at a Court of Honor and receives his badge.

To make it easier for us and because we find he puts more thought into it, we ask that the reviews be written. Some of them have been very amusing, but they all show sincerity and effort. One tells us naively that "A person without a good literary background is just out of place in society." Another traces the progress of civilization to the development of the reading habit: "A long time ago men did not have many books so they were not very smart and did not progress very much. Now men have plenty of books to read and are far more advanced than their ancestors." A review of *Boots and Saddles* begins, "Principal characters; Mr. General Custer, Mrs. General Custer," and ends with this bit of information, "After the battle the only thing left of the field was a poor old horse. This horse is now in the Museum in Lawrence."

With the idea just beginning we are sure of its ultimate success.

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The John Carter Brown library, Providence, Rhode Island, is the subject of an article by Dr. H. L. Koopman, librarian emeritus of Brown University, giving its origin, history, and something about the rare volumes which it includes.

### The Librarian and the Teacher

Reports of the School Librarians round-table held at the North Central library conference at St. Paul, Minnesota, October 15, 1930, give some valuable suggestions. The round-table of which Harriet A. Wood was chairman, had for its theme "The Librarian and the teacher."

The approach was effectively made by Flora Trites, Institute instructor in the Minnesota Department of education. Her topic was "What elementary teachers read," and she reported the results of a study she had made of the reading of 700 teachers, mostly in the rural schools. Of these teachers, she had asked four questions: 1) What books have you read recently for pleasure? 2) What have you read of modern biography? 3) What is your best loved book? 4) How many books and in what classes do you own?

The results showed that "pleasure" was considered synonymous with light fiction, altho some teachers reported that reading is no pleasure to them at all. Lively interest was shown by many in biography, however. For their favorite book, a surprising number named such juvenile stories as *Little Women* or *Heidi*. Less than one per cent had a well balanced library and the majority had very few books, depending upon libraries for their reading. This points the librarian's opportunity for guiding the teacher's reading. The aim of all school librarians should be the same as that of the *Reading Course in the Minnesota Elementary School Curriculum*, "to refine and promote reading interests and tastes that will enrich and inspire future reading and provide a worthy use of leisure time."

Out of an experience as an omnivorous user of books and libraries from childhood up, Wanda Orton, teacher of English at West high-school, Minneapolis, presented in an entertaining way "Book

adventures for professional women." Among her "book adventures" she listed a number of books which she designated as "of a precious type, books that wander from the beaten trail, books that should stimulate versatile minds." Among these are Mary Webb's *Precious Bane*, *Gongorism and the Golden Age* by Elisha Kent Kane, Richard Hughes' *The Innocent Voyage*, the novels of Lady Murasaki, *The Devil* by Alfred Newman, *Seven Women* by William Jon and *The Wooings of Jezebel Prettyfair* by Haldane McFall.

In the third paper, Mrs. Nettie Dugas, librarian of Mechanic Arts high-school, St. Paul, gave a glimpse of "The High-School teachers thru the librarian's glasses." The emphasis thruout was upon the necessity of deep-seated self-culture on the part of those who lead, if the rising generation is to become a generation of book lovers. She spoke also, of the necessity of cultivating consideration, courtesy and spiritual understanding in establishing relations between teachers and librarians.

Rewey Belle Inglis of the Minnesota University high-school, gave a message based on her experience as president of the National Council of Teachers of English. She described the revision of the home reading list upon which both teachers and librarians have been working.

The Teachers College librarians met at a luncheon meeting on Wednesday to discuss administrative problems under the leadership of Anna V. Jennings of Kearney, Nebraska, where the interest was so great that the group continued thruout the afternoon.

In the reference group, Adra Fay, reference librarian of the Minneapolis public library, spoke on "Our service to schools, problems in coöperation and coördination. She showed that such service calls for two-sided consideration and gave many valuable suggestions as to

the means of establishing such coöperation, on the part of both the teachers and librarians. It cannot act on one side alone. Teachers might coöperate by familiarizing themselves with the library collection, by teaching respect for books and appreciation of literature, by training students in the use of indexes, by defining their requests clearly, and by notifying the library in advance of important assignments to classes. Librarians could establish friendly relations with teachers by visiting them, by calling their attention to new books and helping them to spend wisely their book money, and by satisfying their personal requests. Miss Fay also touched upon the problems of instruction in the use of reference books, which she thought in most cases might be left to the schools; the necessity for getting the student to help himself as much as possible; the question whether translations or synopses should be given or withheld, with an appeal for coöperation toward preventing the distressing mutilation of books, especially since the introduction of the project method, which requires the student to furnish pictures for his notebook.

#### A Call to Children's Librarians

Marjorie F. Potter, treasurer of the A. L. A. Section for Library work with children, sends out a plea to children's librarians and those interested in children's library work to renew their membership in the Section for Library work with children, many of whom have allowed their membership to elapse.

Miss Potter says truly "in no other way except thru the support given by its members can the important work of the Section committees be continued." This work includes, in part, the raising of the level of book production and book criticism and the maintenance and improvement of professional standards.

Persons who have forfeited membership by non-payment of dues may be re-

instated by paying dues for the current year. Dues are \$1 and are requested to be sent as near the first of the year as possible. Address Marjorie F. Potter, Public library, Albany, N. Y.

#### News from the Field East

Christine Gillespie, Simmons '27, has become librarian of the Public library, Exeter, New Hampshire.

Constance Wilson, Simmons '23, for some time on the staff of the Dartmouth College library, and more recently librarian of the Royal Bank of Canada, has returned to Dartmouth as librarian of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance.

#### Central Atlantic

Mary Logan, Simmons '22, is now a senior assistant at the Aguilar branch of the New York public library.

Theresa Hitchler who has been traveling on the continent for the past year, has returned to New York City.

J. Eileen Hurlbut, Pratt '29, has accepted the appointment of librarian of the Setauket, Long Island, high school.

Margaret Nellis, Simmons '20, is now reference librarian at the 135th Street branch of the New York public library.

Eleanor Merrow, Simmons '28, has been made librarian of the Public library, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Isabel Monroe, Simmons '07, has joined the staff of the Standard Catalog department of the H. W. Wilson Company, New York City.

The Osterhout free library, Wilkes Barré, Pennsylvania, received by bequest the estate of its late librarian, Miss Myra Poland.

N. Louise Ruckteshler, Pratt '28, has gone to the Public library, Montclair, N. J., temporarily, as head of the circulation department.